

POLICE USE TEAR BOMBS IN STRIKE

STOCK EXCHANGE IS TOBOGGAN AS A BILLION DOLLARS WORTH OF INDUSTRIALISTS ARE WIPED OUT

(Special to The Daily Worker)
NEW YORK, March 3.—Upwards of a billion dollars in the market prices of industrial stocks was wiped off the books by Tuesday's collapse of the market, according to compilations made in Wall Street today. The heaviest losses in the aggregate occurred in the stocks of which there is an enormous outstanding supply, such as the United States Steel Corporation with more than 5,000,000 shares, and the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, with about 20,000,000 shares of \$25 par value.

The extent of the recent decline is best illustrated by the shrinkage in the market averages of the industrial and railroad stocks as a whole. The industrial average for March 3 was 114.16, a drop of about 10 points from December last.

Ten of the active stocks in yesterday's market sustained a loss of \$65,279,948, as will be seen from the following compilation:

Stock	Shares	Decline	Loss
U. S. Steel	5,083,025	1%	\$ 8,995,292
Standard Oil	20,282,070	1/2%	10,141,035
U. S. Rubber	810,000	5%	4,455,000
Stewart	599,950	7	4,199,330
Warner	1,230,050	5%	7,315,275
Hudson	1,519,454	4%	6,837,543
Amoco	3,000,000	4	12,000,000
Copper	1,250,000	4%	4,996,250
Fullmer	4,491,832	1%	5,414,568
Montana	496,333	5%	2,481,665
Power			
Total loss			\$65,279,948

Hudson Motors, which declined to an extreme low of 103, with its recovery to 113, holds the record for the widest value fluctuation for the day, its 13 points decline representing a security loss, in the aggregate, of nearly \$21,000,000.

Finished Products Lead Imports.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Figures published by the department of commerce show that the largest single item in American exports for January consisted of manufactured articles while the largest item in the imports were purchases of crude materials.

NATIONAL ARMY UNIT AIDS LAW HANG HARRIS

Machine Guns to Guard Court House

(Special to The Daily Worker)

LEXINGTON, Ky., Mar. 3.—Only 100 national guardsmen, one-tenth the number who mounted guard when he was railroaded to be hung in a trial that lasted thirteen minutes six weeks ago, will be on duty at the county jail here Friday morning when Ed Harris, Negro, accused of killing three and criminally attacking one of his victims, is hanged.

Harris will be brot here from the penitentiary at Frankfort early Friday and taken to the gallows immediately, while local cavalry, machine gun units and a troop will accompany him from Frankfort to patrol the vicinity.

INTERNATIONAL Woman's Day ISSUE

Saturday
March
6

A Special Issue
Containing features of the
woman's part in the class
struggle.

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CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE FRAUD



Labor Fakirs Want Workers to Back Them So They Can Live Easy Peddling Insurance to the Bosses.

Negroes Returning to South, Says Church

NEW ORLEANS, March 3.—Ten thousand Negroes who left the south during the past few years have returned to their homes since Nov. 15, and many more are expected to return in the next three months is the survey made by the house of bishops of the African Methodist church which held its sessions here. Walter L. Cohen, Negro controller of the custom house in an address before that body stated that the south is the home of the Negro and that it is here he should remain.

Statistics however show that more Negroes are lynched in the south and wages are 50 per cent lower than in the north.

Newspaper propaganda supposed to be fattered by the open shoppers is in the main responsible for the return of the Negro to be further exploited by the southern bosses.

RIFFIANS SMASH LINES OF FRENCH IN TERRIFIC COUNTER-OFFENSIVE; WAR BREAKS OUT ANEW IN SYRIA

(Special to The Daily Worker)

TANCIER, March 3.—Launching a terrific offensive against every division of French and Spanish troops the Riffians under Abd-el-Krim are gaining over their imperialist adversaries and the invaders are in dangerous straits and anxiously awaiting reinforcements from Spain and France.

Tribes that, under threat of extermination last winter, pledged allegiance to Spain, have repudiated their pacts with the invaders and have again joined the forces of Abd-el-Krim and his brother who is in command of strong, well equipped native forces at Tarqustli, near Chechaouen.

Spaniards Beaten Back.
In a whirlwind attempt to storm the Riffian stronghold of Djebel Zloun and capture the guns of the Riff forces the Spaniards met with a devastating defeat, losing thousands in the fighting, while the Riff forces who are well fortified, suffered but small losses.

At the same time the Spaniards were defeated in the first battle of the season. The French also suffered heavy casualties and are being driven back from their posts that enabled them to control the valley of the river Sahel, which is one of the few routes open to transportation. A flanking movement has bottled up part of a French division and Riff heavy artillery, with a steady and relentless barrage, are pounding them to pieces.

Both French and Spanish generals are stunned at the display of aggressiveness on the part of the Riffians and the fighting of the first two days revealed the fact that the tribesmen have succeeded during the long rainy season in securing a great deal of equipment for modern warfare.

War Rages in Syria.
BEIRUT, Syria, (via Cairo)—March 3.—French forces are entirely encircled by Syrian and Druse forces at Damascus, the city that was stormed by French guns and planes last October, and have thrown barbed wire entanglements around the city in an effort to defend themselves from the encircling hordes that are gradually closing in on them. The anti-imperialist struggle has been resumed with increased intensity and the French are on the defensive.

Bloodiest Civil War Rages in China Today

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON, March 3.—The civil war now raging in China is the severest outbreak within the last two years, the state department was advised in dispatches today.

The allied armies under Chang Tso-Lin, Manchurian war lord, and Wu Pei Fu, are directing heavy attacks upon the national (Kuomintang) forces, which control Peking and Tientsin.

Prisoners Accuse Guards of Killing Convict in Mine

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 3.—An investigation is being made into the death of James Knox, at the Flat Top mines, while serving a two-year prison sentence. The mine is operated as a state convict lease camp.

Mine officials insist that Knox committed suicide by taking poison. The investigation was started when other convicts declared he was beaten and tortured to death by convict guards when he refused to work in the mines. It is alleged that the guards pumped the poison into Knox's body after his death.

BAKESHOPS IN N.Y. GET INJUNCTION AGAINST UNION

Chain System Objects to Leaflets

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK CITY, March 3.—A temporary injunction prohibiting Local 164 of the Amalgamated Food Workers from picketing or distributing leaflets in front of, or in the vicinity of any of their 60 bakeshops in the Bronx has been secured by Cushman & Sons, Inc.

Judge Peter O. Hattling issued the writ which requires the union to appear before him in the special term of the supreme court on Friday, March 5, at 10 a. m. to show why a permanent injunction should not be issued and also to decide on Cushman's demand for \$50,000 damages, which it is claimed the union has done to their business. In the summons served on the union, the Cushman concern openly admits it has an open shop.

O. H. Groeger is attorney for the union, the officials of which are: Prosper Gopfert, secretary, and Eugene Schneider, treasurer. Davies, Auerbach & Cornell are lawyers for Cushman.

Object to This Leaflet.
One of the leaflets to which the Cushman object is the following:

"To the public:
The organized bakery workers are struggling hard to maintain a living wage, human working conditions and decent American standards of living for all bakery workers.

"All the big trust concerns refuse their workers these conditions and deny them the right to organize, and refuse to deal with the Bakers' Union. Most prominent among these anti-union bakery firms are: Cushman & Sons, Inc. (Continued on page 2)

UNITED STATES MAY RECOGNIZE THE SOVIET UNION THIS YEAR IN SPITE OF BIG OPPOSITION

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.
(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.—This year may see the recognition of the Union of Soviet Republics by the United States government. It is difficult to find any sentiment for Soviet recognition in either the house of representatives or the senate. It will not come from this source. It will rather be forced by economic conditions. There are now two bills, by Berger, of Wisconsin, and Sabath, of Illinois, in the house of representatives and that by Borah, in the senate, demanding recognition.

It is doubtful if there will even be hearings on these bills during the present session, unless action not now apparent is brought to bear upon the situation. Greatest opposition to recognition in the Coolidge's official family comes from Herbert Hoover, secretary of commerce. Hoover conducts an unceasing campaign of propaganda trying to belittle every forward step accomplished by the Soviet power. This is easily understood when it is remembered that Hoover, as the agent of U. S. business interests, has sunk many millions of dollars in the Yezai gold fields in Siberia in the days before the war. A 300 mile railroad was put down as part of the development. All this work came to an end with the beginning of the war in 1914, and with the bolshevik revolution in 1917, was lost forever to Mr. Hoover and his friends. Hoover has ever since dreamed of the overthrow of the Soviet government and the return of his mining properties by some restored monarchist regime. But it is admitted here that Hoover is not the ruling power in the Coolidge cabinet. This place is filled by Andy Mellon of Pittsburgh, secretary of the treasury, who has just strengthened his position by putting thru tax legislation favoring great business.

One group of standpatters in the government, including those senators that are up for re-election this year, will fight Mellon's plan. Among these senators are Smoot, Utah; Wadsworth, New York; Watson, Indiana; Ernst, Kentucky; Cummins, Iowa; Shortridge, California, and Butler, Massachusetts.

They want to use the Bolshevik bogey in the hope that it will help continue them in power. Soviet recognition would spoil this plan. They fear recognition more than an unemployed army.

Thus while the subject of Soviet recognition does not appear much on the surface in Washington at the present time, it is being discussed, nevertheless. Senator Borah and others point out that the Coolidge administration can go ahead and recognize the Soviet Union without congressional action.

Fear Coming Elections.
Mellon has no love for the Soviet Union. But he does want to keep the republicans in power and the wheels of industry moving. The feeling here is that the industrial depression slated for next fall and winter, may already make itself severely felt by summer. This means a large unemployed army, which isn't good for the fall congressional campaign. The United States is already doing considerable business with the Soviet Union. It has encouraged Germany to increase its trade with the Soviet Union, even offering to finance such trade, under certain conditions in the hope of aiding the Dawes plan. It is declared that Mellon, however, is opposed to aiding Germany develop her trade with the Soviet Union. He

COSSACKS CLUB AND TRAMPLE WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN PASSAIC; RANKS HOLD FIRMLY

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PASSAIC, March 3.—Thousands of strikers were out in the streets today to face, for the second consecutive day, the liveried flunkies of the mill owners in the uniforms of Passaic policemen and firemen. The strike is so effective here that it threatens to tie up the whole industry in nearby towns. The drive being conducted at Lawrence against the mills there handling work from Passaic also has its effect, hence the mill owners are desperate and the chief of police and his gangsters and sluggers are doing everything they can to break the spirit of the strikers by resorting to the most ferocious forms of violence.

Window Cleaners' Union Aids Passaic Strikers

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, March 3.—At a general meeting of the Window Cleaners' Protective Union, Local No. 8, the executive board brought in a proposition that the union donate \$50 towards the aid of the Passaic striking textile workers.

A lively discussion developed. Many of the members took the floor to show the importance of helping to win this fight pointing out that a victory for them is a gain for us.

A motion was carried that the union donate \$100 towards the aid of the strikers. Following this a decision was made to take up a collection at the meeting. This brought in \$51.40 and then a motion was made that at the next regular meeting the question of a \$1 tax for the strikers will be discussed. All members of the union are to be notified of this step of the union. The window cleaners' union has over 600 members.

Only one arrest was made, as the policemen quite plainly were instructed to beat and cripple those unable to defend themselves and send the strikers to the hospitals instead of jail.

Protest Cossack Outrages.

The political character of the strike is now quite plain to all and the whole town is becoming aroused and demanding the impeachment of the city officials who are responsible for the Cossack outrages and the clubbing and trampling under foot of women and children.

These police assaults, calculated to crush by force and terror the strike in the woolen mills, have had the opposite effect, as the strikers are more determined than ever and declare they will continue the struggle in spite of all police assaults. The mass picketing will continue and whole families will be urged into the streets in order to discredit the city administration and prepare for the workers building up a party of their own and taking control of the city government in the next election.

CROWE'S OFFICE HAND IN GLOVE WITH GUNMEN

Demand Investigation of Chicago Officials

(See pictures on Page 3.)

State Attorney Crowe's office is working hand in hand with the bands of gunmen and booze runners that have terrorized Chicago, is one of the charges made in a petition presented to the United States senate by Vice-President Dawes on behalf of the Better Government Association calling for a congressional "investigation" of this alliance between gunmen and Chicago officials.

In this petition charges are also made that the Chicago city officials are also working hand in glove with gangsters and protect these gunmen so that these elements are able to kill off bootleg competitors with impunity.

The petition points out that State Attorney Crowe during the year 1924 attended a banquet at the Morrison Hotel given by notorious gunmen and booze runners in his honor. It also (Continued on page 3)

CHICAGO WORKERS WILL GREET TRUMBULL AT RAILROAD STATION TONIGHT; MASS MEETING TOMORROW

Much attention has been aroused among Chicago workers' organizations, in the arrival here tonight of Walter Trumbull, recently released from the military prison at Alcatraz Island.

A number of prominent liberals and unionists have been invited to serve on the committee which will welcome Trumbull on Thursday evening March 4, at 7:50 o'clock at the station. All members and sympathizers of International Labor Defense, under whose auspices Trumbull is on tour, have been invited to participate in the welcome tonight and the mass meeting at Turner Hall, 820 North Clark Street.

KELLOGG SENDS NEW NOTE UPON OIL TO MEXICO

Peeves U.S. Ambassador by Slight

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON, March 3.—The American note to Mexico dealing with the state department's views on the oil and agrarian legislation has been handed to Mexican Ambassador Teller for delivery to his government. Teller will wire his copy to the Mexican foreign minister and a second draft is being mailed to James R. Sheffield, the American ambassador at Mexico City. Charles Beecher Warren, former ambassador to Mexico, helped to formulate the note.

U. S. Ambassador Peeved.
MEXICO CITY, March 3.—Ambassador Sheffield is reported keenly annoyed over the failure of the U. S. state department to consult him before sending its recent note to the Mexican government. He is also known to be upset over the action of the administration in consulting Charles Beecher Warren, former Mexican envoy. Sheffield is said to have been unaware of the contents of the note nor cognizant of the trend taken by recent American diplomacy.

Sheffield Ready to Quit.
In Mexican government circles the impression is prevalent that Sheffield has been quietly and unofficially superseded. Many Mexican officials have held Sheffield responsible for the blunt statements made about Mexico by Secretary of State Kellogg last summer.

Sheffield realizes that Warren should be consulted on his interpretation of the recognition agreements which the latter personally drafted. While Sheffield refrains from all comment it is known that he feels the slight keenly. Those in close touch with the embassy believe that he will resign immediately if any effort is made to embarrass him inasmuch as he does not like the post and is eager to return to his legal practice in New York.

Claims Commission Meets.
MEXICO CITY, March 3.—The international claims commission, which is to pass upon all claims submitted in connection with the various Mexican revolutions, met here last night to determine the indemnity to be paid for the killing of fifteen Americans by Francisco Villa's band at the Santa Isabel railway station in 1916.

Oil Men Agree.
Representatives of the oil interests and the department of industry have agreed upon the regulations for the enforcement of the new petroleum law.

Secretary of State Tells Why He Did It

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON, March 3.—Secretary of State Kellogg took the witness stand today before the senate foreign relations committee to tell why he excluded Countess Catherine Karolyi, wife of the first president of the Hungarian republic. The meeting, held behind closed doors, marked the opening of a drive by Senator Borah to repeal the immigration regulations under which the secretary of state has discretionary power to bar aliens from the country.

Italian Club Has Success.
YOUNGSTOWN, O., March 3.—The Italian Workers' Club held a very successful dance at the Ukrainian Hall which was attended by a large number of steel workers.

This was the first social affair of the club and the workers are confident that future affairs of the club will bring out larger numbers of workers.

RUSSIA TODAY

Report of the British Trade Union Delegation to Soviet Russia.

Giving facts on all phases of life and conditions in Russia today. The famous report of an official body of British labor on education, trade unions, rights of small nationalities, factory conditions, etc.

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THE DAILY WORKER
1113 W. Washington Blvd.
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WALL STREET ECONOMISTS URGE SPEEDING-UP OF WORKERS TO MEET COMPETITION IN FOREIGN LANDS

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press.
That labor may soon face a new fight against a move by employers to deflate standards appears from an interview with editor W. P. Hamilton of The Wall Street Journal. He cautions stock market gamblers on the uncertainties of the present situation. He says:
"The public victory in the coal strike is a hopeful sign and may sound a note of conservatism as an important first step in the deflation of labor which must come sooner or later. It is worth noting that such deflation can be achieved by raising the individual output quite as much as by reducing the individual wage."

Apparently the important feature of the anthracite settlement for big business is the prospect of greater output per worker. Fewer workers for a given output is a step toward a new deflation of labor.

Deflate Labor "To Meet Competition."
Wall Street wants further deflation of labor to meet the rising competition of countries where workers come cheap. How hot competition for markets is growing appears in the fact that the United States exported 24 per cent less iron and steel in 1925 than in 1924 while its imports of these products rose 70 per cent. A reduction of 150,625 tons in the unfilled orders on the books of the United States Steel corporation in January brings the level 154,584 tons below Jan. 31, 1925. While this alone does not mean an immediate depression, other signs demand labor's attention.

Overproduction in Main Industries.
Overproduction characterized both the steel and automobile industries in January. The excessive production of iron and steel is emphasized in the Iron Age by director L. H. Haney of the New York University bureau of business research. He shows steel production 19 per cent above normal in December and 16 per cent above in January, while January production of pig iron was 20 per cent above estimated normal requirements.

The situation in the automobile industry with its large dependence on installment purchasing is more precarious. To prepare for cut-throat competition the makers are pushing production far beyond any pace which can be sustained. Says a special Wall Street Journal article:
"It is estimated that fully 30 per cent of production during January remained unsold and that stocks of unsold cars increased fully 20 per cent during the month. The record breaking production in the first month of 1926 exceeded 330,000 cars and trucks, against 241,082 a year ago. This would indicate a final output of 6,000,000 vehicles this year against 4,300,000 last year, if other months continue to show the proportionate gain shown in January. Few executives anticipate such a record."

Expect Slump.
Automobile makers counted too much on the farmers for this year's market. This hope is rapidly fading. But when they turn to the industrial regions they are faced with the judgment of the Cleveland Trust Co. that certain markets, notably the middle Atlantic region, show diminishing absorption for automobiles. As the auto industry is considered one of the main stimulants of industrial activity the situation demands that labor be prepared.

The Annalist index of business activity in January shows a sharp drop. Editor Baker says, "It is now evident that the general weakening in steel last month did in fact reflect a measurable decline in business, that decline being more marked than any single month's movement last year except May, which ushered in the comparative slackness of business which prevailed through the middle of the year."

Railroad King Finds New Way to Eradicate Standard 8-Hour Day

(Special to The Daily Worker)
NEW YORK, March 3.—The Delaware and Hudson Railroad company has a new wrinkle in the exploiting system. It is trying out what L. F. Loree, president of the road, calls an "elastic" day.

Instead of providing a heavy day's work as the basis of employment the schedule is organized on the basis of light work for eight hours. However, "if business increases," explains Loree, "the men have agreed to work up to ten hours without overtime. After the tenth hour there is an overtime penalty."

Loree declares the experiment has worked very satisfactory so far. What it actually does, of course, is to break down the eight-hour day by acustoming the men to the longer shift. Loree gives the men the choice of being driven hard for eight hours or doing the equivalent work spread over ten hours.

Discover New Light Rays.
BANGOR, Wales, March 3.—New light rays have been discovered by C. W. Wyn-Williams of the University of North Wales. While these rays can penetrate air for several inches they are stopped by all solids, even by gold leaf. Wyn-Williams suggests that the newest discovery fills one of the gaps between X-rays and Millikan rays. He believes they lie between ultra-violet and X-rays. The new rays cause phosphorescence in certain mixtures of salts.

'EVERY HOME A SWEATSHOP' IS BOSSES' MOTTO

Merchant Tailors Fight Reform Legislation

(Special to The Daily Worker)
NEW YORK, March 3.—Proof of employers' activities in defeating labor laws presented to the New York state legislature comes to hand again in letters sent out by the National Association of Merchant Tailors against the present senate bill No. 46 for limiting homework in tenements.

Altho Senator Benjamin Antin's bill does not affect tailoring work in tenements, the tailor employers are uniting with other manufacturers as they have for the last 15 years in opposing labor legislation. Bill 46 would prohibit the manufacture of toilet articles, flowers, feathers, hat ornaments, or frogs of pajamas, in tenements, or in a part of a tenement, used for living purposes. It failed to pass last year. Jacob de Jong, president of the Associated Flower and Fancy Feather Manufacturers, Inc., is a leader of the opposition.

The Merchant Tailors' letter says: "The uplift interests have again prevented a bill thru Mr. Antin wherein certain occupations only are mentioned—the object evidently being to submit them piecemeal for action, rather than in combined form as heretofore, hoping for ultimate success later on in accomplishing their object of preventing all homework absolutely in every industry. We are directly interested in this bill for that reason, knowing full well the next step will be to stop the journeyman tailors."

A copy of a letter sent the Merchants' Association of New York City, Fifth Ave. Association, and Associated Industries of New York State ("which organizations endorse our objections") is enclosed by the Merchant Tailors Association. "The bill ought not even to come out of the committee, and we trust you will give your aid to that end," the employers write. They call the bill "radical and destructive" and "not a department of labor bill." Contrary to the repeated assertions of trade unions concerned, the employers say that "incidentally it might be interesting to know that the working people themselves who are affected do not desire this kind of legislation."

The State Federation of Labor, Women's Trade Union League, and unions concerned have insisted on cleaning up the sweatshops of the tenements, where women and children work on the goods. There have been many reports that there are insufficient inspectors to secure enforcement of even such restrictions upon tenement home work as have succeeded in passing despite employers' lobbies.

Objection to Eulogy of Coolidge Breaks Up Society Meeting

WASHINGTON, March 3.—A trail of ruffled feelings was left today in the wake of what was to have been a peaceful meeting of the Massachusetts State Society of Washington. The meeting broke up in a row when Robert M. Washburn, one of President Coolidge's numerous biographers, started to compare him with Senator Borah of Idaho.

Frederick G. Carpenter, an employee of the income tax bureau, acting president of the society, interrupted the speaker and shouted that "as a good American I protest against President Coolidge being compared with Sen. Borah."

Hisses and applause greeted this exclamation. In the confusion that followed Washburn abandoned his speech.

CHICAGO INTERNATIONAL WOMAN'S DAY MEETING SATURDAY, MARCH 6

International Women's Day will be celebrated in Chicago by a mass meeting and entertainment on Saturday night, March 6, at Northwest Hall, North and Western Aves. Speakers will talk on "Women and the Trade Unions," "Women and the Class War," "The Working Class Housewife," and "Women in Soviet Russia."

There will be a splendid musical program and the Lithuanian Children's Chorus will entertain.

All working class men and women are asked to attend this celebration—Saturday, March 6, at Northwest Hall.

Forum in Brownsville

A campaign for the establishment of a Workers' Forum in Brownsville has been started. It has long been realized by the progressive workers of this section of Brooklyn that a Workers' School for Brownsville is a necessity, and to the end that this desire for a school may be realized, the campaign to make the Workers' Forum a success has been inaugurated.

Congress Still Sleeps As Strikers at Passaic Sing on the Picket Line

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

EVEN here in Washington, political ruling center of the nation, the report finds that Felix Peneresi, dauntless leader of textile strikers, at Passaic, New Jersey, has been arrested with others for singing labor songs on the picket line. But the latest effort of the textile barons to gag the strikers in one of America's most courageous labor struggles finds space only on an inside page.

Sensor Borah, of Idaho, hailed as a fighter for the preservation of American liberties, is on the first page, in story and picture, but not in defense of the Passaic strikers, nor of New England labor, bludgeoned by the anti-free speech attack on Anthony Bimba.

Sensor Borah is instead the center of considerable first page publicity in connection with the celebration of "Territorial Day" by all sons of Idaho. They are going to commemorate the 63rd anniversary of the forming of the territory of Idaho. They are going to have real Idaho jumbo potatoes at the feed and Sen. Borah is pictured showing the Italian chef of a local hotel how to bake them. Sec'y. of Agriculture Jardine, whose chief job in the Coolidge cabinet is helping crucify the western farmers, is shown assisting. This is the day's national problem. This is more important, of course, than the slugging, beating and jailing of singing strikers on the Passaic picket line.

I WALKED thru the textile strike zone, from Passaic to Garfield, with Felix Peneresi. Then I spoke to the strikers at Neubauer's Hall, that had been closed the day before by the police. All during our walk thru railroad yards, across canals and along the high fences surrounding the struck mills, we continually met up with strikers just a little downhearted because the hall had been closed. But Peneresi was there to tell them that that very morning the police had been forced to open it again, and the regular afternoon meeting would be held.

"Bring everybody to the meeting," was the call sounded by Peneresi, like some new Paul Revere sounding the alarm. Peneresi was chairman of the afternoon meeting. Albert Welsford, the strike organizer, was there. He spoke, but on this occasion he also led in the singing. They sang at all the strike meetings in Passaic. It isn't so easy to get started, since the strikers speak a multitude of different languages.

HERE is how they do it. Welsford carefully recites the first stanza. When I was there they hadn't yet got the words. So Welsford called on them to whistle the tune. Whistling is a universal language, but it isn't as difficult as I do or Esperanto. But they did know the chorus. And the thunder of "Solidarity Forever!" "Union Men Be Strong!" and "Hold the Fort, We Are Coming!" went below the hall like an unleashed avalanche. It must have sounded terrifying to those police when it was turned loose on the picket line.

GREAT is the fear even that an American representative should sit down at the same time with a Soviet spokesman at the proposed disarmament conference of the league of nations.

What fear then, when an elected Communist comes marching into these same capitalist legislative halls to raise the standards of revolution! Many and interesting are the speculations that can be woven about these slumbering parliamentary spokesmen of American capitalism.

TOLEDO COUNCIL FOR PROTECTION OF FOREIGN-BORN WORKERS WILL MEET SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 14

TOLEDO, March 3.—A council for the protection of foreign-born workers has been formed here and the secretary was instructed at the last meeting to immediately get in touch with unions and fraternal organizations to have them send two or more delegates to the next meeting of the council to be held Sunday morning, March 14, at 10 o'clock at the Workers' Club, 131 Michigan street.—W. J. HOWEY.

Annual Convention of Mexican Workers Opens at Capital

(Special to The Daily Worker)
MEXICO CITY, March 3.—The seventh annual convention of the Mexican Federation of Labor, opened here yesterday. Representatives of the American Federation of Labor are in attendance. The most prominent personage is Louis Morones, minister of labor and the Gompers of Mexico.

Get your tickets now for the international concert of the T. U. E. L., Sat., March 13, at 8th St. Theater.

Forum in Brownsville

The first lecture to be given under the auspices of the Workers' Forum, will be on "Class Collaboration" by Comrade Jack Stachel. This lecture will take place on Sunday, March 7, at 1844 Pitkin Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. A decision has been reached by the members of the forum that every Sunday, at 8:30 p. m. a lecture shall be given on some vital subject affecting the working class. All these lectures shall be given at 1844 Pitkin Ave.

BAKESHOPS IN N.Y. GET INJUNCTION AGAINST UNION

(Continued from Page 1)

Sons, Inc. and all its white retail bakery stores (Bimby Bread); Ward Bread Co. (Tip-Top Bread, etc.); Continental Baking Corp. (Shall's Certified Bread, etc.); General Baking Co. (Bond Bread, etc.).
"All fair-minded people can help the bakery workers in their struggles by patronizing only such bakeries and stores, where bread with this union label is sold."
"See that the bread, cake, rolls and other bakery goods come from such bakery firms, that grant their workers fair union conditions."

They Object to This, Too.
The other leaflet reads thus:
"To the public in general!"

"Is it possible for a workingman with a family to exist on a wage of \$32.00 a week? The organized bakery workers say no! \$32.00 a week is the maximum wage paid by Cushman Sons, Inc. to their workers! This company which in the year 1925 made a net profit of \$1,275,763. Thru the exploitation of its workers, it is now opening one store after another. Why? Firstly, to drive bakery stores that employ workers under union conditions out of business; Secondly, to drive these workers who still work for a standard American wage into starvation, and to bring them as slaves under their yoke. We, the organized Bakery Workers, appeal to the public, and especially to the wives of working men, to support us in our struggle against the Cushman company and the bread trust in general, thru strictly requiring that their purchases of bakery products bear the union label."

"Union baked products do not cost more than trust wares, and you will be accomplishing a good work by supporting the organized bakers."

"Bakers Local of the Amalgamated Food Workers."
Union scale of wages: From \$30.00 to \$47.00 per week, minimum, for 8-hour day.
Wages at Cushman's and bread trust: \$24.00 to \$38.00 maximum.

See the motion picture of class war prisoners' aid in Europe and America at the International Labor Defense commemoration of the Paris Commune at Ashland Auditorium on March 19.

UNION-SMASHER CROWE IS GUEST OF HONOR OF CHICAGO GUNMEN

The State's Attorney Crowe is trying to hide his alliance with Chicago gunmen, who aided him in his re-election campaign, the following is a list of some of the prominent gunmen in Chicago who backed this union-smashing candidate and who gave a banquet in his honor at the Morrison Hotel on Nov. 15, 1924.
Angelo Genna, first of the Genna gang to be killed in the war over the control of profits in the bootlegging of alcohol in Chicago.

Tony Genna, third of the brothers to be killed in the gang war, was one of the promoters of the dinner buying 1,000 tickets at \$5 each.

Sam Genna, who is now in hiding fearing that he may be killed in the war to control the profits of the booze trade.

Henry Spingola, shot to death early this year by a rival faction of gunmen.

"Samots" Amatuna, who tried to occupy the place of the Gennas and was killed by rivals.

John Scallise, who was convicted for the murder of policeman Olson, was one of the backers of the dinner contributing \$75. During the trial of Albert Anselmi, and John Scallise, state's attorney's aides did everything possible to keep from the records any evidence that Scallise and Anselmi wanted to introduce showing the collusion between them and the state's attorney's office and the police.

Jim Genna, leader of the Genna gang was the master of ceremonies at the banquet.

A sub a day will help to drive capital away.

WORKING CLASS MEN WOMEN OF CHICAGO! AND

Celebrate Together!

Come to the

WOMAN'S DAY MEETING

Saturday, March 6, 8 P. M.

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Expert Watch Repairing

CROWE'S OFFICE HAND IN GLOVE WITH GUNMEN

Demand Investigation of Chicago Officials

(Continued from Page 1)

recalls the scandal at the Cook County jail, where the sheriff allowed two bootleggers to roam all over the city, enjoy themselves in the cabarets and use the county jail as an office to transact their booze-running. It also points out the attendance of many judges, county and city officials and politicians at the burials of gunmen slain.

Wealthy Bootleggers.

The O'Donnells, McElerans, Ragan's, Colts, Johnny Torrio, and the Gennas were mentioned as having become "fabulously rich as rum runners and bootleggers, working in collusion with police and other officials, building up a monopoly by killing competitors."

Five breweries—the Stege plant, the Standard Products company, the Monroe Products company, the Pfeiffer Products company, and Kuehl brewery—are making and selling pre-Volstead beer openly and under police protection, the petition charges.

"Evidence multiplies daily," says the petition, "that many public officials are in secret alliance with underworld assassins, gunmen, rum runners, bootleggers, thugs, ballot box stuffers, and repeaters; that a ring of politicians and public officials operating thru criminals and with dummy directors are conducting a number of breweries and are selling beer under police protection; police officials, working out of the principal law enforcement offices of the city, have been conveying liquor, namely, alcohol, whiskey, and beer, and that one such police officer who is under federal indictment is still acting as a police officer."

Following the announcement of the presentation of this petition to the senate for a congressional investigation, State's Attorney Crowe launched into an attack on the Deneen-Lundin alliance, which is using the Better Government Association as its cloak, which is opposing the Crowe-Barrett alliance in the republican primaries.

Crowe points out that the most prominent backer of the present United States Senator Deneen is "Diamond Joe" Esposito, who has been indicted for murder, which indictment is still pending with leave to resign, and is a convicted and confessed bootlegger. He also points out that Deneen was one of the honored guests at a resort run by Esposito which was closed by the government.

He assailed Deneen's term as state's attorney, pointing out that under his regime, twenty years ago open commercialized prostitution flourished not only in the residential parts of the city, but in the loop itself and that gambling joints could be found all over the city. Crowe then cites an organization that is backing his machine and that tries to make it appear that vice no longer flourishes in Chicago and pairs the Crowe administration on the back for its "law enforcement."

Before the primaries come around there will be many more charges and counter-charges and it is well that the workers of Chicago listen to these charges so that they may see how corrupt these friends of the open shoppers are. State's Attorney Crowe's office has been used not only to protect the criminal element in the city, but it has also served as a strike-breaker recruiting agency for many Chicago firms. Police officials attach-

Coolidge Supporters Deport Workers and Protect Gunmen



United States Senator Charles S. Deneen, supporter of the Coolidge administration and one of the ardent advocates of the Morgan world court idea, is shown in this picture with a number of his henchmen at the christening of "Diamond Joe" Esposito's son on Nov. 15, 1925. In the present political scrap between the Deneen-Lundin group and the Crowe-Barrett alliance, both Crowe and Deneen are trying to show up each other's alliances with the gangster element. Both of these members of the open-shop republican party are tarred with the same stick. Both use the gang-

ster element in the elections to stuff ballot boxes, to void ballots of working class candidates and to slug union members and working class speakers. "Diamond Joe" Esposito, a well-known character in gangland is the lieutenant of Deneen in his political battles. Esposito's district is renowned for the gunmen that inhabit his district. The raids that the present Coolidge administration are carrying on will not affect the gangsters employed either by Crowe or by Deneen. Hours before any raids are made the gunmen are "tipped off" and the police arrest hundreds of innocent workers, bring them to the Chicago bureau of

identification where they are fingerprinted, photographed and card-indexed, these records to be used against them during strikes. Those who are unfortunate and have entered this country without passport in their efforts to escape death at the hands of the fascist dictator Mussolini will find themselves being sent to their death. If any gangsters are arrested by accident the union-smashing politicians will find "ways and means" of having them "released to be used for further 'good work' in Chicago politics."

The foreign-born workers in the Italian and Mexican districts should join the councils for the protection of

foreign-born and resist the efforts of the Coolidge-Deneen-Crowe republican party to persecute foreign-born workers. Workers in other sections of the city should get on the job immediately forming councils in their districts which will soon be "visited" by these police raids. They should form councils in order to resist any attempts on the part of the police to raid their districts and carry out the administration policy of terrorizing foreign-born workers. Today it is the Mexican and Italian districts, tomorrow it may be the Lithuanian, Polish, Slovak, Irish, German or Jewish districts. Workers organize!

ed to his office have brutally beaten strike pickets and thrown into jail on the least pretext workers who struck for better conditions. Sen. Deneen is no better than Crowe. Both of them are servants of the bosses and both of them do their best to serve their masters. Both employ gunmen to stuff ballot boxes and steal elections and for their "good" work on election day these criminals are allowed to roam the streets of Chicago and sell their bootleg booze and kill their competitors with immunity.

As far as vice conditions are concerned, they are just as bad as they ever were. A trip thru many parts of the city will reveal red light districts openly flourishing under the protection of the police with each brothel paying its "protection" to the city, and, so-called law enforcement heads and politicians. In ten blocks on the south side one can count over twenty gambling dens openly doing business with men standing at the door inviting those who desire to "try their luck" to enter.

In endorsing Frank L. Smith, of the Crowe-Barrett faction as candidate for the United States senate in the republican primaries, the Walker-Fitzpatrick-Nockels alliance in the Chicago Federation of Labor aligns itself with the defenders of the open-shop interests, booze runners and gunmen.

One of the churches which is entitled to 50 delegates refuses to participate in the conference unless the order that all Negro delegates will be Jim-crowed is rescinded. Union-smasher Coolidge is scheduled to speak to the convention.

**Open-Platform Cars.
Taboo in Washington**

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The District of Columbia court of appeals has ruled that it is a violation to operate an open-platform car which does not protect motormen from inclement weather. The conviction of the Washington Railway and Electric company was upheld.

Embroidery Workers Win.

TORONTO, Ontario, March 3.—Embroidery workers have won a five-day strike and signed a collective agreement with manufacturers.

NEGRO DELEGATES REFUSE TO ATTEND CHURCH MEET IF JIM-CROW RULE HOLDS

Five of the largest religious Negro denominations are threatening to withdraw from participation in the International Sunday School Conference to be held at Birmingham, Alabama, April 12-19 if the arrangements committee insists on segregating Negro delegates. A number of the largest churches have protested against the proposal to segregate Negro delegates in the gallery of the municipal auditorium.

A similar attempt was made at Kansas City, Mo., to segregate the Negroes at the 1922 convention. The Negro delegates protested and succeeded in having the order countermanded.

Nationwide attention has been attracted by the charges made by Mrs. Selma Chippendale, a widow of 57, was being quietly deported from Boston on charges of moral turpitude and no one paid any attention to her case. Upon her arrival here she let loose a withering blast against the American immigration authorities and the Boston immigration station in particular.

Nationwide attention has been attracted by the charges made by Mrs. Selma Chippendale. "Conditions in the Boston immigration station are such that if a woman wanted to be decent they wouldn't let her," said Mrs. Chippendale. "The station is swarming with cockroaches."

Mrs. Chippendale said she had been in Boston since 1922. It was not until seven months ago that the immigration authorities had notified her she had entered illegally and must leave.

Chinese Nationalist Army Defeats Enemy

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PEKING, March 3.—Heavy fighting has broken out south of Tientsin. The first people's (Kuomintang) army has launched a surprise attack upon the Chihli Shantung army, and administered a severe defeat to the Chihli forces, capturing Tsang Chow and more than a brigade of prisoners.

TAX LAW PLACES BURDEN OF WAR DEBT ON LABOR

Rich Dodge Paying for Foreign Conquests

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Senator Howell of Nebraska told the senate, while resisting adoption of the conference report on the Mellon tax bill, that the measure is a bill to enable multimillionaires to dodge their share of the cost of the world war. He declared it passes the burdens along to the poor, to be paid ultimately by indirect and sales taxes.

Big Incomes Favored.

He showed that the bill cuts \$259,000,000 from the taxes of 6,000 rich Americans, while it cuts only \$162,500,000 from the taxes of all the remaining 4,085,000 taxpayers. The 5,000 aristocrats of tax-dodging whom this bill favors are people having incomes of \$100,000 or more.

"The great war is not over," said Howell. "There are two chief factors in war—man power and wealth. It is the duty of those composing the first factor to lay down, if necessary, their lives on the battlefield. The duty of the second factor, wealth, is to pay the bills."

Workers Pay War Debts.

"This measure clearly indicates a policy to transfer this tremendous war liability to the shoulders of the masses of the people. I believe the United States should rapidly amortize its war liabilities. In justice to the nation we should not relieve wealth from its present contribution toward the cost of the war, saddling such burden upon generations to come."

The Nebraska senator showed that the annual burden of interest on the war debt which American taxpayers must meet, on the basis of the foreign debt settlements already signed by Mellon, will be, for these foreign cancellations, \$106,000,000. The total cancellations proposed thus far are \$715,000,000, including the Italian debt. American taxpayers must meet also a direct payment on war bonds of some \$1,678,000,000 a year.

**Urges Workers to Form
Radio International**

VIENNA, March 3.—The conference of delegates from workers in the radio organizations of Germany, Austria, and the German region of Czechoslovakia that was held here last December has issued a manifesto calling upon all working class groups in all countries to organize in the labor press the necessity of building up workers' radio organizations. The cultural development of the workers must be hastened by the use of the radio and the contact of the workers from the various countries increased, it is maintained. The formation of a radio international is urged.

LABOR'S ENEMIES EXPOSE SELVES IN ELECTION ROW

Chicago Unions Ignored as Political Force

By CARL HAESSLER,
Federated Press.

The Cook county judicial and administrative campaigns for which primaries are to be held April 13 are again bringing to light the secret affiliations of labor's political foes in the Chicago district. The republican machine is split in two and members of each part are charging and counter charging that the other is tied up with the extensive criminal and bootlegging gangs that run the city.

State's Attorney R. E. Crowe, who has tried time and again to break strikes by using his special strong-arm squad on girl and men pickets and who has tried to terrorize union business agents and even an international president (Britton of the Metal Polishers) into calling off strikes by use of the third degree, is the principal goat in the expose. His "well-known relations with gangland" will be proved to the hilt, according to Supt. Elmer J. Davis, of the Better Government Association, and anti-labor outfit that happens to be opposed to Crowe.

Another gentleman charged with being a gangster buddy is Alexander Fyfe, former president of the Hamilton club. The Hamilton club is the simon-pure republican club in Chicago. Its sterling patriotism and anti-labor attitude is attested by its target practice gallery where members are urged to learn to shoot straight in order to protect their country from the Reds or in other emergencies.

A host of smaller fry, lined up now either for or against the Crowe slate for county commissioner, county clerk, assorted judicial jobs and so forth, find themselves unpleasantly linked with the murder-alcohol gangstrophs. These pictures show a United States senator, judges, Crowe, Fyfe and company dining at the same table with this or that outfit of convicted criminals, all breaking bread in greatest social as well as political amicability. The pictures were taken a year or more ago but are great campaign stuff now.

**Paint Name of City
on Roofs to Guide
Commercial Aviators**

DETROIT, Mich., March 3.—Edsel B. Ford, president of the Ford Motor company, has instructed authorized Ford dealers thruout the United States to paint on the roofs of their place of business the name of their city as guideposts for airplane pilots.

As there are Ford dealers in over 10,000 cities and villages all over the country this step will be of great assistance to commercial aviators. The letters are to be printed in white of a size to be easily distinguished from the ordinary flying height. The name of the city is to extend due east and west with the tops of the letters towards the north with an arrow pointing due north at the end of the word. In this manner the signs will act as guide-post and compass for the aviators.

Open-Shop Republican Party Aids Gunmen; Smashes Unions



Despite the desperate attempts of the labor-hater State's Attorney Robert E. Crowe to hide his alliance with gunmen and bootleggers in Chicago and his denial that he was not feted by the Genna gang, this photograph taken at a dinner arranged in

his honor by the Genna gangsters at the Morrison Hotel, Oct. 16, 1924, shows Crowe seated at the speakers' table with James Genna, leader of the Genna gang, and other well-known figures in gangland such as "Diamond Joe" Esposito. Senator Deneen, supporter of the Coolidge administration and one of the backers of Morgan's

world court idea, is also trying desperately to hide his alliance with gunmen. Many of those in the picture are members of the Crowe-Barrett faction, some of the Deneen group and the others are "neutrals."

At present raids are being carried on in Chicago in the Italian and Mexican sections of the city. The Coolidge administration, which is behind these raids, claims they are trying to clean out the gunmen that have terrorized Chicago. In the raids so far only workers have been arrested, thrown into jail and then plans laid for their deportation. The capitalist parties are not interested in cleaning up the gangster element for it is this

element that aids it to break workers' organizations and keeps them in the saddle by stuffing ballot boxes, stealing elections and beating working-class speakers. This picture shows in graphic form that the republican party is interested in the protection of gunmen and in the smashing and jailing of union workers.

The Walker-Fitzpatrick-Nockels alliance have had the Chicago Federation of Labor endorse Frank L. Smith, candidate in the republican primaries for United States senator. Smith is endorsed by union-smashing Crowe, Joseph Savage, Crowe's assistant, who has terrorized the labor movement of Chicago has the endorsement of a

number of labor unions. Members of the Chicago labor movement should spurn the proposals of Walker-Fitzpatrick-Nockels to vote for the ticket of the openshop interests in the coming primaries and demand that the Chicago Federation of Labor take steps towards the launching of a united labor ticket.

Organization
Meetings

Workers (Communist) Party

Social Affairs
Resolutions

Work in the Trade Unions

By J. SALVATORE GIGANTI.
INDIFFERENCE to work in the trade unions has pervaded some of our party membership. No doubt, the recent trade union campaign has done much to overcome this nonchalance on the part of our comrades. However, it is only thru constant emphasis and a winning over of our membership to ideological agreement that we can hope to attain our end. Not only should comrades become active in the organization of their trade, but all possible encouragement must be given them by the party for active participation in the struggles in the unions.

Why is it that such extreme indifference to work in the unions has gotten into the trade unions? The trade union movement is the center of the organized working class in this country. When we speak of the labor movement, it is understood that we mean the economic organizations of the workers, or the trade unions. The other branches of the labor movement in varying stages of development in all the European countries, in the United States play practically no decisive role in the economic and political life of the country.

The co-operative movement is negligible and yields absolutely no influence in the general labor movement. While it is true that we find considerable sentiment for independent political action on the part of some sections of the rank and file in the labor movement, still this sentiment does not yet find expression in the form of a political organization.

The trade union movement is of course very weak; it is preyed upon

by an arch-reactionary bureaucracy which, in connivance with the American imperialists of which they are the agents, conspire to emasculate the organized labor movement. Company unionism, which is not unionism at all, but an enmeshed form of organization controlled by and for the masters, whose purpose is solely to increase the efficiency of the workers, and preserve the illusion that workers have a voice in the management of industry, is brot about by the union smashing tactics of the bureaucracy.

Win the Unions for Conscious Class Struggle.

From the above we may readily see why it becomes extremely important for Communists, the advance guard of the working class to get into the trade unions, build them up, permeate them with a will to struggle and resist the encroachments of the capitalist class from within thru its paid lieutenants, and from without thru its police and armed thugs. Nowhere can we work with possibilities of greater success than in the trade unions. All the party campaigns must be brot to the trade unions.

The campaign for protection of foreign-born workers, the campaign for a labor party and all the other major and minor political campaigns of the party must be launched and carried thru in the organized labor movement. The campaign for world trade union unity has at this stage of imperialist expansion assumed unprecedented importance for the labor movement thruout the world. The reasons are obvious. The threat of a new world war for redistribution of world markets is not unfounded, but is an urgent problem of the working class of all countries.

The question of unity does not only signify an obstacle to a new imperialist war and an attack against the Soviet Republic, but also a means to combat wage slashes and general lowering of the standards of living.

We find that in the United States, the leading imperialist nation of the world, this matter of unity is withheld from discussion by the workers. It is quite clear, therefore, why it becomes the imperative Communist duty of our party membership to bring the question before the organized working class of this country. The campaign for trade union unity, both national and international must be pushed energetically and systematically in the trade unions.

It is indisputable that the center of our activities must be the trade union movement. Every comrade must join a union. All party trade union fractions must be activated, and must become well-knit co-ordinated units for carrying on of party policies in the union. Every member of the party must become a member of and an active supporter of the Trade Union Educational League, which represents the left wing or the minority movement within the American labor movement.

The remarkable victories won by the left wing recently in the needle trades point out to us what might be achieved if our comrades would all give their whole hearted support to this phase of party activity. No flinching therefore; the task is set; the path is clear. The C. I. slogan, "Into the Trade Unions" must be carried out persistently and relentlessly, until each comrade is convinced of the necessity for engaging in this work.

'ELEMENTS OF COMMUNISM' CLASS FRIDAY

Every Member Must Be Present on Time

The third class of the second term of "Elements of Communism" will meet Friday, March 5 at 19 South Lincoln St. All students are notified that the class will commence at 6 o'clock promptly and will finish at 8 o'clock so that the members will be able to attend the Trumbull meeting.

The following material will constitute Lesson 3, Section 2, The Theory and Strategy of the Revolution.

1. Proletarian revolution.
- (a) Imperialism and the contradictions within capitalism leading up to the proletarian revolution. Summary of preceding lessons.
- (b) Analysis of basic causes of the Russian revolution.
- (c) The breach in capitalist rule. The Soviet Union and its relation to the world revolution.
- (d) Nature of revolutionary crises. Relationship between general, immediate and world revolutionary situations. Objective and subjective factors contained in revolutionary crises.
- (e) International nature of proletarian revolution. Its effect upon national revolutionary situations.
- (f) Causes and role of fascism and counter-revolution.

1. What was Marx referring to at the end of the 32nd chapter of "Capital" in the words, "the negation of the negation?"
2. What great economic contradiction within capitalism eventually creates the objective conditions for proletarian revolt?
3. Explain briefly the reason for the rise of fascism and counter-revolution?
4. What is the significance of the existence of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in relation to the world revolution?
5. Give three peculiarities pertaining to the nature of revolutionary crises.

References.

Theses and resolutions of 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th congresses of the Comintern.

"Infantile Sickness of Left Communism" by Lenin.

"Proletarian Revolution" by Lenin.

"Leninism in Theory and Practice" by Stalin.

"Elections to the Constituent Assembly" by Lenin.

"A. B. C. of Communism" by Bukharin, Chapter 3.

"Capital" by Marx, 32nd Chapter.

In the following lessons, the particular role of the party will be taken up together with a summary of all preceding material. Students are requested to bring their questions pertaining to last week's lesson to the next class.—Leslie Morris, instructor.

Trumbull Tour to Cover Every Important Town

The response from workers everywhere to the announcement of the freeing of Walter Trumbull, sentenced to military prison together with Paul Crouch, for attempting to fight the battles of labor on the Hawaiian islands has become so great, that the International Labor Defense, which is in charge of the touring of Trumbull, now announces that his speaking dates have been extended so that he will cover every important city from Los Angeles on the Pacific coast to Boston and New York on the Atlantic and back to San Francisco.

Trumbull, whose case is unique in American labor annals in that he and Crouch are the first soldiers to be arrested for having organized Communist propaganda within the American army, has already had highly successful meetings in the west and will reach Chicago on March 5. His speaking dates thereafter will be as follows:

Chicago, March 5, 7, 9, 10, 14; Milwaukee, March 6; South Bend, March 13; Kenosha, March 15; Racine, March 16; Canton, March 18; Pittsburgh, March 19, 20; Cleveland, March 21; Jamestown, March 22; Buffalo, March 23; Erie, March 24; Rochester, March 25; Boston, March 27.

His dates in New York, where a few days will be spent in addressing various meetings which are being prepared for there, will be announced shortly. Other speaking dates can be arranged for thru the I. L. D., 23 S. Lincoln St., Chicago, Ill.

Send in that sub!

CHICAGO I. L. D. TO GREET TRUMBULL ON MARCH 4TH AND 5TH

Chicago workers should reserve Thursday evening, March 4 to greet Walter Trumbull, recently released from Alcatraz after serving a sentence for Communist activity in Hawaii, at the railroad station and Friday evening, March 5 to greet and hear Trumbull at the North Side Turner Hall. There will be other speakers on the program. Robert Morse Lovett, Ralph Chaplin and Max Shachtman are among those on the list of speakers.

Paris Commune Will Be Observed Thru Country

The fifty-fifth anniversary of the Paris Commune will be celebrated in the United States this year on a going national scale, according to reports from branches that have come in to the national office of the International Labor Defense which is in charge of the Paris Commune celebrations this year. Every important city will put on an imposing demonstration to honor the memory of the Commune and to push the work of labor defense as one of the great lessons to be learned from the historic uprising of the Parisian workers.

Dozens of meetings have already been arranged in various sections of the country and reports arrive daily of new meetings that have been scheduled. The following are some of the meetings that have been arranged so far. Announcement of other meetings will be made as soon as the information is received:

Philadelphia, March 20, speakers: Rebecca Grecht and Bert Wolfe; Pittsburgh, March 20, speakers: Walter Trumbull and Max Shachtman; Jamestown, March 22, speakers: Walter Trumbull and John Ballam; Buffalo, March 23, speakers: Trumbull and John Ballam; Milwaukee, March 20, speakers: Bishop Brown and Robert Minor; Cleveland, March 21, speakers: Walter Trumbull and H. M. Wicks; South Bend, March 13, speakers: Walter Trumbull and Max Shachtman; Chicago, March 19, speakers: Bishop Brown and Robert Minor; Detroit, March 23, speakers: Bishop Brown and Robert Minor; Youngstown, March 28, speakers: Bishop Brown and I. Amter. Washington, D. C., March 19, speaker: Norman H. Tallethre. Erie, March 24, speakers: Walter Trumbull and John Ballam; Rochester, March 24, speakers: Walter Trumbull and John Ballam; Albany, March 26, speakers: Walter Trumbull and John Ballam. Boston, March 27, speakers: Walter Trumbull and John Ballam.

Meeting have also been arranged in Connecticut, Ohio, Baltimore, Md., Perth Amboy, Portland, Oregon, Elm Grove, Triadelphia, W. Va., New York, and other cities. It is expected that practically every unit of the I. L. D. will arrange for some kind of meeting or celebration of the Commune this year.

Heretic Bishop Brown to Tour Land for I.L.D.

William Montgomery Brown, the famous "heretic" bishop who was recently expelled from the Episcopal church, is to make a tour of a number of very important cities to speak on the subject of defense for working class prisoners. It was announced today by the national office of the International Labor Defense.

In the meetings which Bishop Brown has already addressed the enthusiastic and numerous crowds were a testimony to the interest which his case has aroused and the support which Brown is raising for labor defense.

The dates which have been arranged and the support which Brown is raising for labor defense.

The dates which have been arranged for the month of March are as follows:

Chicago, March 19; Milwaukee, March 20; Detroit, March 23; Youngstown, March 28.

Other dates, which will cover such points as Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Ziegler and other centers will be announced later.

Trade Union Educational League International Concert SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 8 P. M.

Best Musical and Vocal Talent. Tickets for sale at T. U. E. L. office, 156 W. Washington St.; DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd.; Worker's House, 1902 W. Division St. and by all members of the T. U. E. L.

Get Your Tickets Now!

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

IMPORTANCE OF TRADE UNION ACTIVITY.

By I. LAZAROVITZ. ARTICLE III.

The Communist International has pointed out time and again that the Workers (Communist) Party will not be able to become a mass organization until at least 90% of its membership will be in the trade unions. It pointed out that the weakness of our party is due to the fact that only 32% of our membership are trade unionists.

The same applies also to the Young Workers (Communist) League, and it is the duty of our national industrial committee and various district industrial committees to see that the entire membership should be unionized.

The working class youth is the most exploited section of the working class, and our league will never be able to gain the prestige of these young workers, unless our comrades will be in the trade unions. Thru these comrades in the trade unions our league is able to come in contact with masses of workers, thru the comrades in the trade unions our league is able to raise slogans, political and economic, before masses of young workers and that is why the Y. C. I. emphasizes the necessity of unionizing our entire membership.

How shall we carry on our work in the unions? Firstly, it must never be forgotten that in carrying on the industrial work our aim is the building and strengthening of the Y. W. L.

In order to get the influence over the young workers in trade unions, it is not enough to deliver a good speech once in a while, but it is also necessary to be the most active element in the trade unions. Our comrades will increase their influence over the young workers by defending immediate demands such as higher wages, shorter hours, etc., and must take a lead in all struggles against employers. But some comrades are of the opinion that the trade union work is a side issue, and others think that while they are active in their various unions, they cannot spare time to be active in the league.

As to the question of a side issue, the C. I. and Y. C. I. pointed out clearly that "an ideology which assumes that trade union work is a side issue is the outcome of reformism." Every young comrade who claims that the league has nothing to do with his union activities has a wrong tendency. As to the second point, we must say the following: In order to be able to carry on a correct policy in the trade unions, in order to be able to acquaint the young workers with the latest slogans of our league, the active young comrades in the trade unions must also be active in the league. If our young comrades will not be acquainted with the policies and developments in our league, they will not be able to apply the correct policy, and their work in the trade unions will not have any significance for the league as such.

THE CALIFORNIA LEAGUES AT WORK

By W. SCHNEIDEMAN.

The San Francisco branch of the Young Workers League, altho a small one, shows promise of becoming a very active unit. The comrades have made a good start in distributing a few thousand leaflets in the large night schools, and one factory, the National Carbon company, advertising a mass meeting for anti-militarist propaganda among the youth. This campaign coincided with the release on February 5 of Walter Trumbull from the Alcatraz military prison, where he had been for one year for his anti-militarist activities in the American army in the Hawaiian islands. Walter Trumbull spoke at a very successful mass meeting on Feb. 14 in California Hall on his experiences when arrested for organizing the Hawaiian Communist League at the Schofield Barracks, Honolulu. Now that the San Francisco League is reorganized, the branch must make a big effort to approach the young workers in such big plants as the National Carbon company.

The Berkeley branch is made up almost entirely of students, and are going to co-operate with the San Francisco comrades across the bay in a joint campaign against military training in the schools and colleges.

Fort Bragg is our newest unit; the league branch there is made up of young lumber workers and students who will all-too-soon be drawn into the industry when they are forced to leave school and go to work. There is no place where the reactionaries are in such complete control, and the exploitation is so bitter, as in the lumber mills and camps, and our Fort Bragg branch has a hard, uphill fight before it to buck the lumber company that owns the town. Eureka, another lumber town, has no definite league branch yet, but two or three active young Communists there are striving to organize a branch soon, and so far are helping direct a group of Young Pioneers.

Los Angeles has lost in membership due to the reorganization, but has increased the most important Communist activities. Several factories, like Hishops and Llewellyn Iron Works, are being covered regularly with our literature; anti-militarist activities are being carried on in two schools against the R. O. T. C.; a living newspaper is being presented to attract young workers to our meetings; an anti-religious demonstration will be held March 7; a Parents' Council of 75 parents has been organized in one school where the Juniors are active, which has presented a list of demands to the school authorities and is carrying on an active campaign for better food and treatment in the schools; several of our members are now actively participating in the left wing struggles in the union and in the fraction work; street meetings are being planned to be held in various parts of the city weekly; in general our nuclei are beginning to realize that along with the mechanical reorganization we must shift the center of our activity to reach the youth in industry, and this experience compensates a good deal for all the difficulties thru which the league is going.

Young and Adult Workers Are Invited to the

BANQUET to welcome

Walter Trumbull

on Sunday Evening, March 7th, 1926 seven o'clock

AT IMPERIAL HALL

2409 NORTH HALSTED STREET CHICAGO

Prominent League and Party Speakers. Entertainment and Dancing.

Auspices Young Workers (Communist) League of America.

ADMISSION 50 CENTS.

Party Fractions in the Unions

By ALFRED KNUTSON.

THE work in the trade unions is of the greatest importance for our party. It is difficult to see how we ever will be able to win over the masses of city industrial workers for the cause of the revolution unless Workers' Party fractions are systematically and plentifully organized within the trade unions. This work is absolutely a necessary prerequisite to a successful crushing of the capitalist state and for the establishment of the Workers' Republic.

The task of developing and educating workers is a slow job and requires lots of energy and patience and

the sooner we jump into this work with both feet, the better.

The policy of the party to carry on an energetic campaign for the purpose of having all comrades who can and should do so, join the trade unions, is a correct policy.

Frequently our members are averse to, or do not see the practical need of participating actively in workers' and farmers' organizations because they are hopelessly in the minority. This attitude is wrong.

We have had some little experience in this work out here on the prairies among the farmers. It is very difficult to get our members and party sympathizers to fight energetically within

the farm organizations for the purpose, for instance, of organizing farm-labor parties, but whenever determined action is taken in this respect things usually begin to happen for the reason that our ideas succeed in penetrating the farming masses and thus laying a basis for organization.

We must get away from the idea that we cannot do anything because we are few and rid our minds completely from the fear of moving against the capitalists, and also, so-to-speak, against the inert working and farming masses. We must go forward propagating powerful ideas that can and will sink deep into the mass mind.

Greetings to Trybuna Robotnicza on Second Anniversary Received

The Polish organ of the Workers (Communist) Party Trybuna Robotnicza, celebrates its second anniversary on March 7. In many towns and cities thruout the country the occasion is being observed by mass meetings. The following greetings have been received by Trybuna Robotnicza:

Greetings From Workers Party.
The Workers (Communist) Party takes pride in greeting our Polish official organ, Trybuna Robotnicza, on this, its second anniversary. While the Polish landowners and bankers have placed the necks of the workers and farmers in Poland under the iron heel of French imperialism, the millions of Polish workers in America are exploited by American capitalists who give money taken out of the labor of the Polish workers in this country to finance the white terror in Poland. Against this combination of American capitalists, French bankers and Polish landlords, the Trybuna Robotnicza has fought bravely for the past two years.

The Workers (Communist) Party congratulates the Trybuna Robotnicza on its second anniversary as the collective organizer and agitator among the Polish masses in America and as the loyal supporter of our party and the Communist International.

Long live the Trybuna Robotnicza! C. E. Ruthenberg, General Secretary, Workers (Communist) Party of America.

Greetings From DAILY WORKER.
Greetings to our militant Communist organ in the Polish language. It is the duty especially of all revolutionary Polish workers in the United States to increase their support of it so that the third anniversary may register an inspiring gain over the outlook of our paper on its second anniversary. It is especially gratifying to note the enthusiasm with which the worker correspondents are supporting our Polish Communist daily.

CELEBRATE ANNIVERSARY OF POLISH COMMUNIST PAPER NEXT SUNDAY

Sunday afternoon at 2 p. m. at Schoenhoffen's Hall, Ashland and Milwaukee Aves., there will be a huge concert and meeting celebrating the second anniversary of the Polish Communist paper, Trybuna Robotnicza.

Among speakers will be Robert Minor, editor of the new Saturday magazine of THE DAILY WORKER, known in the revolutionary movement as an outstanding leader and one of the best speakers; Paul Trumbull, just released from federal prison where he spent a year for his Communist activity and propaganda in the U. S. army. There will also be Polish speakers.

On the program are: Dances by Comrades Hilda Reed, Elsie Newman and Emma Blechman.

Russian, Turkish and Spanish dances by Miss Jean Blasak, a professional dancer.

Classical dance by little Sofia March.

Russian mandolinist orchestra. Recitals in Polish and Russian. Piano solo by A. S. Hambro.

Everyone who comes will have a good time. Tickets 25 cents.

This surely assures its success for the future. Long live Trybuna Robotnicza!

With Communist greetings, The DAILY WORKER.

J. Louis Engdahl, Editor.

Greetings were also received from the Polish Workers' Club of Moscow, the Polish section of the All-Union Communist Party of Leningrad and the Tolkiers' Educational Association of Moscow.

The only Communist daily in the Polish language Miot (The Hammer), published in Minsk, Soviet White Russia, and the organ of the Polish youth movement also sent warm greetings.

Entertainment and Dance on Saturday at Workers' Lyceum

Everyone must get ready for the entertainment and dance this coming Saturday evening, March 6th, at the Workers' Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Blvd. The dance will be held under the auspices of the Workers Party, Sub-Section No. 6. Everybody is assured a good time.

Watch the Saturday Magazine Section for new features every week. This is a good issue to give to your fellow worker.

OUT NOW!



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March Issue of the
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EVENING

MARCH 6

CARPENTER IS NOW SPEEDED UP LIKE MACHINES

Union Officials Want Speed-up System

By a Worker Correspondent

PORTLAND, Ore., March 3.—Before the development of the present speed mania, the carpenter had a more or less bearable existence. A youth spent five years or so learning the trade, the work was interesting, and a man prided himself on the job he could turn out.

But today speed is what counts. The first question usually asked of the carpenter in search of work is: "How many doors can you hang, or how many feet of base, etc., can you fix in a day?" The slave is made to feel that he must work like a demon or get off the job quick. After lugging a heavy tool box onto the job, he stands all ready, overalls on, hammer in hand, tool box open, and starts to right on the whistle like a trained dog.

Work to Set Frames. On a modern fireproof building the carpenter's end consists of building forms for concrete footings, columns and walls. This work, in winter especially, is dirty, disagreeable and sometimes dangerous. Later on he sets the rough frames for the door openings and grounds the walls ready for plastering. Then when the building is ready for trim the "finisher" starts work and the speed-up system is applied to the limit. The inside woodwork of an up-to-date business block is cut down to a minimum. Every minute is made to count—so many feet of base or picture mold, so many door frames to set, so many doors or windows to fit and hang per day.

Union Officials For It. Nearly all the big jobs are union, but most of the union officials foster and encourage the speed-up system. Work at top speed! Turn out the work! Show the boss that you are worth two or three non-union men! That is the slogan. So when the wood butcher sits down at noon, amongst the bricks, lime and lumber, to gnaw his feed, the usual topic of work—that he can do and has done.

Too Old at Fifty. The American carpenter is a typical example of the bosses' propaganda taking root and flourishing, with disastrous results to the carpenter. Any day in the Labor Hall can be seen a goodly number of worn-out specimens of humanity, sitting around waiting for an odd job to come in, too old at fifty to stand up against the strenuous pace set on the big jobs and too dull mentally to understand the reason for their plight.

Demand Tribute for Chance at a Living

By a Worker Correspondent

HARVEY, Ill. — Work being scarce here, I went to Chicago several weeks ago to see what I could get there. Not picking up anything I went over to the "slave market," as it is called, around Madison and Canal streets. This is what I was offered: A night watchman's job at \$32 a week for which I would have to pay \$10; a railroad crossing flagman's job, for which the agent wanted \$15; the job only paid \$78 a month; a chauffeur's position which would bring me \$65 a month and board but for which I would have to give \$10. The last labor agent offered me a \$4 a day common laborer's job if I would pay him \$5 for it. One of these blood-suckers on Canal street had an application for a janitor to take care of a church. The position paid \$4 a day. I could have it for \$10 down.

A few farm jobs were listed at \$25, \$35 and \$40 a month. The fee for these was \$5 or \$6. The applicant would have to pay his transportation to the place.

Some of these labor agents actually were shipping men to places from which I had just come, having been informed that no help was needed.

Wipe Out Private Agencies. I think these private employment agencies should be wiped out and replaced by public bureaus. Why do not the labor organizations get busy and help make it possible for the fellow who wants to work to get a job without having to pay tribute to these human leeches?

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HELP WANTED.

Modern Grocery of Pittsfield, Mass., at 238 Columbus Ave., requires services of a comrade living in or near Pittsfield, Mass. Bring good standing Communist card.

Worker Correspondence

1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 13 1927

This Week's Prizes!

First prize, Historic Materialism, by Nicolai Bukharin. This is an extremely interesting book on an extremely important subject for every thinking class conscious worker.

Second prize, Literature and Revolution, by Leon Trotsky, a criticism of present day literary groupings in Russia and a discussion of the relation of art to life.

Third prize, Lenin on Organization which needs no further explanation.

Send in your articles. This week's prizes will be given for subject and preference will be shown for direct on the job stories. Tell what is happening in your factory, the conditions under which you work, and show how organization can benefit the workers in your industry.

DESPITE GOOD CROPS FARMERS GO BANKRUPT

Loan Societies Take Over Montana Acres

By a Farmer Correspondent

DAQUA, Mont., March 3. — After four years of bumper crops, the astonishing fact remains that farms in Sheridan county are rapidly going out of the hands of their former owners, into the hands of the loan companies. In one issue of the Producers' News (a weekly paper printed in Plentywood, the county seat of Sheridan county, Montana) no less than eleven notices of sheriff's sales of farms in that county were advertised. This issue of the Producers' News contains the average number of legal notices of sheriff's sales for at least the past two years.

This means that several hundred farms have been foreclosed and taken away from the real producers and have gone into the hands of the loan companies and this in the midst of what should be "good times." It is at the end of four years of bumper crops, as the years of 1921, 1922, 1923 and 1924 have been years in which farmers have raised crops a great deal better than the average since the country was first settled and built up some 20 years ago.

One other thing to take into consideration is that land values in Sheridan county have not been deflated, so that cannot be the cause of so many losing their farms.

It seems that one can truthfully say, that the more wheat we raise the poorer we get, and in the end we lose our farms and go to work for wages in the woods.

Unemployed of San Francisco Learn to Sleep with Eye Open

By a Worker Correspondent

SAN FRANCISCO, March 3.—That "necessity is the mother of invention" (a bourgeois contention) is now being exemplified by the working men of this city. There are thousands of working men here now, jobless, homeless, foodless, with no place to go to avoid the rigors of the prevalent storms. In order to get off the streets and get a few minutes rest, some of the men go into the hotel lobbies, sit down by the warm fires in the stoves, and, incidentally, when for a moment the ever-alert eye of the clerk is elsewhere occupied they doze off into a much needed sleep. This is a violation of the hotel rules. When the clerk notices it he approaches the sleeper, places his hand on his shoulder, and informs him with a convincing manner that the cool and invigorating air outside is a reviving tonic for such lethargy.

As necessity, however, is the mother of invention, some of the men to distract the attention of the clerk, and get their quota of sleep, take a newspaper with them to the stove, and holding it before their eyes, distract the attention of the clerk, thus getting a few minutes much needed sleep. Some of the men have become so proficient in this deception that they can not only hold a newspaper before them while they procure their snooze, but can even keep one foot moving in constant gyration while the sleep is being obtained. I saw one man so proficient in this art that he could sit at the stove for hours with one eye open while he slept, at the same time keeping his head revolving on his shoulders like an owl.

DON'T LEAVE OUT YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS

Due to the volume of Worker correspondence that comes to our office every day and the necessity often to ask for more detailed information and send suggestions and instructions, we make the following request from our Worker Correspondents: At the top of each page of your manuscript, in the right hand corner, write in plain hand, if you do not use typewriter, your name, address and date. At the end of your manuscript add a note stating whether you wish your name to be used and any other instructions regarding the signing of your article.

LABOR FAKER AT DETROIT FORUM ATTACKS HECKLER

Mine Organizer Tries to Block Questions

(Worker Correspondent)

DETROIT, March 3.—The bankruptcy of the A. F. of L. officialdom has never been better illustrated than at the recent meeting of the Detroit Labor Forum which is conducted by the Detroit Federation of Labor. The particular address which brot this out so forcibly was that by Frank Heffery, organizer of the United Mine Workers. He was substituting for Frank Kastle, International President of the "Brickmakers' Union. After a wandering talk on the conditions of the miners and the benefits of the recently concluded agreement with the mine owners he attempted to answer questions.

A member of the audience asked why the maintenance men had not been called out on strike as well as the miners and whether Lewis was not a traitor to his union for not pulling them out. The speaker jumped off the platform and rushing up to the man told him he was going to lick him for what he said. Wm. Collins, an A. F. of L. organizer stationed in Detroit, urged Heffery to beat him up. Mr. Collins has always claimed to believe in the virtues of democracy and free speech.

Audience Calls Fakir's Bluff. Heffery's attack was so sudden that the audience was taken by surprise, but it was only a few seconds before the majority demonstrated their objections to such tactics by threatening to throw Heffery out of the meeting. Order was finally restored by the chairman in spite of the opposition of the fakers and their few friends who seemed anxious to break up the meeting. The reason for this became quite evident as the questions proceeded.

In answer to a further query as to why the maintenance men were not called out, the speaker said that the scale committee had agreed with the operators to let them remain on the job in order to protect the mines and that the miners always kept their agreements. He stated further that if they called out the maintenance men the public would have opposed it. Someone in the audience asked: "Which public?" Heffery answered: "If you don't know who the public is, I feel sorry for you."

Speaker Is Stumped. The speaker in his talk had claimed that the two outstanding points in the pact with the operators were the elimination of compulsory arbitration and the securing of the checkoff. In answer to questions on both these points he was unable to explain how the "conciliation board" provided in the agreement differed from an arbitration board, or in what part of the agreement it provided for the checkoff.

He further stated that the pact was very good because the miners' were on the point of starvation and would have been killed if they had remained out any longer. When asked why the mine owners had been so willing to sign, if it was only a matter of a few days or weeks, before they could have made any terms that pleased them, he refused to answer. The whole talk was filled with phrases about the rights of the owners, the abilities of the leaders, the past glory of the union and vague generalities.

Fakers Want Dummy Unions. Heffery in an interview given after the meeting to the Free Press, Detroit's most reactionary paper said: "That fellow Hewitt after is the type that we in union circles would like to get rid of. They get up in union meetings and give out their radical convictions in the form of questions, convinced that they are safe from direct action other than the speaker's answer."

In the opinion of Mr. Heffery and his kind it is a crime to give out one's convictions in unions and other places if they conflict with the ideas or plans of the pie card artists and any one guilty of such an offense is deserving of the severest punishment. If they persist they should be killed before they can contaminate the labor movement with their ideas, according to him. A clearer explanation of the power of the left wing in the labor movement and the fakers' fear of it and their inability to answer it with anything but thuggery could not have been made by any Communist in the country.

Pittsburgh I. L. D. Will Give an Entertainment

By a Worker Correspondent

PITTSBURGH, Pa. — The North Side Branch of the I. L. D. will hold an entertainment on Saturday, March 13, 8 p. m., at the International Socialist Lyceum, 505 James street, N. S. There will be speeches, recitals, a real Russian dance, Finnish athletics and many other features on the program. Admission is free.

PRESENT JUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT JAILS HUNDREDS OF WORKERS TO PLEASE AMERICAN BANKERS

BELGRADE, Jugo-Slavia, March 3.—As to the real reason for the sudden arrests of workers in Jugo-Slavia nothing definite is to be heard. The government is refusing to give out information. The Zagreb paper, Hrvats, stated that the reason for the recent arrests of workers was to be found in the new American loan. The Jugo-Slavian finance delegation has already arrived in America and wanted to be supported in their work by being able to demonstrate that the new government would be strong enough to deal with revolutionary elements.

Raiders Act as Boomerang.

But now it is seen that the Jugo-Slav government has overstepped its mark and that it has gained by its brutal measures against the labor movement the very opposite result. The Zagreb paper Morning, in an official communique makes the following comment:

"The arrests of many Communist leaders and the many house searches gave reason to all sorts of rumors—all the more, because the police did not want to give out any information, out of which any conclusions might have been drawn as to the reasons of the unexpected measures. The consequence was that the most incredible rumors appeared and found even an echo abroad and a place in our newspapers."

The arrests and persecutions of Communists have not had as good an echo in American circles as has been expected.

"On the contrary, they have created only amazement towards our state and the delegation that has travelled to America to settle the debt question. At a conference at which the secretary of the foreign minister, Jovan Markovitch, the chief of the state protection department, Mr. Radenau Todoric and the chief of the state administration, Manojlo Lazarevic, were present it was decided to issue a communique which runs as follows:

Official Communique. "In connection with the arrest of some Communists exaggerated news was spread about by the home and foreign press. We are authorized to declare that the inquiry has got nothing to do with an attempt."

"The arrests have taken place because the arrested persons stand under suspicion to have attempted an organization of Communist circles among the workers and to have thereby and by similar actions, offended the law for the protection of the state. Until now 22 persons were put under arrest which has already been acknowledged by the ordinary court for a part of them."

When the government speaks of 22 prisoners it is committing conclusively a misrepresentation of facts for even the Belgrade papers are admitting that there has been about 300 to 350 persons arrested. The arrests of workers is still going on.

The communique does not mention one single word in what manner the arrested persons were treated by the police. This can be easily understood when it is remembered that all were most brutally ill-treated. Reports of which were printed in the Belgrade papers and can no more be denied.

Swift Rise of State Industries Increase Soviet Bank Deposits

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., March 3.—The 1924-25 fiscal year has shown a very considerable growth in the deposits of the Commercial and Industrial Bank of the Union Socialist of Soviet Republics, that is a result of the swift development of state industries (which are the basic clients of the bank) and the strengthening of their finances.

Current accounts and deposits for the past year total 4,840,000,000 rubles, withdrawals, 4,517,000,000 rubles, deposits on October 1, 1925 amounted to 222,800,000 rubles, as against 106,400,000 rubles on October 1, 1924. This shows more than 100 per cent increase.

The current account and deposit operations of the provincial branches were more intensive than those of the head office.

The turn-over of deposits and withdrawals in the branches amounted to 6,277,000,000 rubles as against 3,279,000,000 rubles in the head office.

Concerning the sums standing on deposit at the end of the fiscal year, 56.4% belongs to state industry, more than 30% to state and municipal organizations, 5% to state and municipal enterprises, 2% to transport, 1.6% to co-operatives, 2.1% to credit organizations and 2.8% to individuals.

Business Ignores George Washington

NEW ORLEANS, March 3.—Capitalist newspapers in box car letters recently heralded the fact that "thousands of American flags were flying in different parts of the city in honor of the birthday of George Washington, the great American and that business was generally suspended." As a matter of fact business with the exception of the banks and government offices went on as usual. Two-thirds of the citizens of this city and state believe that Washington is the name of a race horse or a member of the police force.

Get your tickets now for the International concert of the T. U. E. L. Sat., March 13, at 8th St. Theater.

2ND CONGRESS OF KUOMINTANG ENDS IN CANTON

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CANTON.—(By Mail)—The Second National Congress of the Kuomintang concluded its sessions with the passage of a resolution containing 32 articles which outlined the economic policy of the organization. The main points in this statement are the following: (a) Emancipation from imperialist financial domination.

(b) Financial unification.

(c) Establishment of a budget.

(d) Abolition of heavy and vexatious taxes.

(e) Protection of native industry.

(f) Abolition of illik.

(g) Abolition of the system of tax monopoly and the "farming out" of the collection of taxes.

(h) Equality of taxation for foreigners and natives.

(i) Organization of a revenue collecting control commission.

(j) Fixation of the number of revenue officers and decent salary for them to avoid extortion.

(k) Monetary reform put the currency on a stable basis.

(l) A nationalist government loan of \$10,000,000 for urgent public work, such as the building of Whampoa port, etc.

(m) Customs autonomy.

The following resolution regarding immediate propaganda was passed unanimously:

(a) The maintenance of the Kuomintang (nationalist army) in the north.

(b) Against the provisional and the Tsao Kun constitution.

(c) The organization of a national government by a people's conference, as proposed by Dr. Sun.

Greetings From C. I.

Just before the convention adjourned the presidium unrolled a huge red silk streamer, the gift of the Third International. On it in lettering of gold was the inscription: "Oppressed peoples of the world, unite to overthrow imperialism!" Presented to the Second Kuomintang National Congress. From the Third International.

A great demonstration ensued, lasting for many minutes.

Membership Statistics.

Statistics of party membership show that the Kuomintang has over 500,000 members. These are scattered all over China and among the emigrants in other parts of the world.

The strongest section naturally is Kwangtung which has 997 branches with a membership of 48,000. The largest percentage of the membership is peasant, with the industrial workers coming next in size.

Your Union Meeting

First Thursday, March 4, 1926.

Name of Local and Place of Meeting

No. 1. Allied Printing Trades Council, 88 E. Van Buren St., 632 P. M.

271 Amal. Clothing Workers, 409 S. Halsted St.

227 Boiler Makers, 2040 W. North Ave. 930 and Shoe, 1939 Milwaukee Avenue.

499 Boot and Shoe Wkrs., 10258 Michigan.

14 Brick and Clay, Shermanville, Ill.

186 Brick and Clay, Glenview, Ill.

13 Carpenters, 113 S. Ashland Ave.

62 Carpenters, 6416 S. Halsted St.

243 Carpenters, 1440 Emma St.

424 Carpenters, South Chicago 11037 Michigan Ave.

504 Carpenters, 1431 S. Dearborn St., Room 1327.

134 Electricians, 1507 Ogden Ave.

795 Electricians, 7475 Dante Ave.

115 Engineers, 9223 Houston Ave.

16452 Field Assessors, Victoria Hotel.

429 Firemen and Engineers, 3818 and Campbell Sts., 7:45 P. M.

269 Hud Carriers, South Chicago, 3101 E. 92nd St.

25 Janitors, 59 E. Van Buren St.

60 Janitresses, City Hall, Hearing Room.

18 Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren St.

54 Ladies' Garment Workers, 1214 N. Ashland Ave.

100 Ladies' Garment Workers, 328 W. Van Buren St.

12 Leather Workers, 810 W. Harrison St.

233 Moulders, 119 S. Throop St.

Painters District Council, 1446 W. Adams St.

371 Painters, Dutt's Hall, Chicago Hts.

2 Plane and Organ Workers, 180 W. Washington.

669 Plumbers, Monroe and Peoria Sts.

281 Plumbers (Railway), Monroe and Peoria.

515 Railway Carmen, 1239 Cornell St.

724 Railway Carmen, 75th and Dearborn Ave.

1082 Railway Carmen, 1230 W. 17th St.

276 Railway Clerks, 549 W. Washington St.

504 Railway Clerks, 8158 Commercial Avenue.

14872 Sign Hangers, 810 W. Harrison St.

38 Signalmen, 6236 Princeton Ave.

62 Slate, Tile Roofers, 1224 Milwaukee.

110 Stgo. Employees, Masonic Temple, 1630 S.

Stone Cutters, 180 W. Washington Street.

742 Teamsters, 2206 Houston Ave.

754 Teamsters (Dairy), 220 S. Ashland.

755 Teamsters, 30 E. 8th St.

110 Upholsterers, 188 W. Washington Street.

17616 Warehouse Emp., 166 W. Washington.

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Meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday,
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BY CLARISSA WARE.

5 Cents

The pamphlet that gives facts and figures on the case of the foreign-born worker. Study it to fight the vicious alien registration laws.

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J. LOUIS ENGDAHL
WILLIAM F. DUNNE
MORITZ J. LOEB
Editors
Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Advertising rates on application.

Gangsterism in Chicago

Photographs on another page of today's DAILY WORKER reveal clearly the close connection between the leading politicians of the city and Chicago's gangland. It is this alliance of the scab-herding, labor-hating state's attorney and other officials with the gangsters and gunmen that enables the corrupt capitalist political machines to remain in power in this city. The gunmen are used to terrorize whole colonies of their own people. Their protection from the office of the state's attorney is unquestionably based upon the votes they can deliver the republican party in the election. We are able to learn some of the inside secrets of this alliance because there is a factional fight raging within the republican party of this city, and each gang is exposing the other.

More sinister than the actual alliance, however, is the fact that politicians are using the pretext of eliminating the menace of the gangsters to launch a drive against the foreign-born workers of this city. Instead of assailing their own henchmen, those directing the "drive" to deport "undesirable" aliens have started a crusade against Mexican railroad laborers and hundreds of them are being herded into jails preparatory to deporting some of them and terrorizing the others. This assault, if not arrested, will be extended to include all foreign-born workers.

The Chicago authorities will never exterminate these gangs of desperadoes, because to do so would be equivalent to committing political suicide. They need them for ballot box stuffing, vote repeating and other forms of election stealing that are practiced regularly in this superlative democracy.

The gangsters can be eliminated by the foreign-born workers themselves rising against them and refusing to be herded like voting cattle to the polls in response to the demand of some professional murderer who is a stoopie for a capitalist political machine.

Only a class party of labor, following a program of relentless struggle against the corrupt parties of capitalism can prevail against the rotten conditions now existing in Chicago.

Fascist Agitation in Detroit

The renegade socialist who now acts as editor of the *Detroit Labor News* would probably deny that he is a fascist. Probably he dislikes fascism in Italy. But like Morris Sigman, of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, who supports resolutions against fascism in Italy, he advocates its practice in the American labor movement.

In the *Labor News* of February 26 about four columns of news and editorial space is devoted to an episode at the Detroit Labor Forum the previous Sunday. One Hefferly, of the John L. Lewis payroll gang, was asked a question regarding the anthracite settlement and, instead of replying and admitting that Lewis is a traitor and a disgrace to the labor movement, tried to assault the questioner. The so-called labor paper of Detroit printed a distorted story of the affair that would do credit to the yellowest of the Hearst publications, endeavoring to depict the plug-ugly, Hefferly, as a hero. The question regarding the Lewis-betrayal was characterized in the news story as a "slandering inference." In spite of the fact that every honest trade unionist knows the anthracite settlement was the most contemptible piece of treachery in the history of the American labor movement. The article further relates that the questioner ran from the blatherskite, Hefferly, and disappeared in the crowd, and later left the hall. This is a plain, unadorned lie, out of whole cloth, the questioner remaining conspicuously in the audience until the close of the meeting.

Editorially the *Labor News* editor stigmatizes the questioner and others who ask unanswerable questions of labor fakery as "irresponsible individuals" and concludes with open incitement to fascism:

"Hefferly, a fighting trade unionist, endeavored to take steps to protect the honor of the movement. Unless those guilty of making dishonest charges voluntarily discontinue the practice the labor movement must take effective and general steps to protect itself from a campaign of slander."

How low, how very low, this former self-styled revolutionist has sunk!

The honor of the labor movement is not sullied by the labor lieutenants of capitalism that sell out the rank and file, but it is endangered when that rank and file protests against official betrayal. Then follows the threat that unless critics of fakery voluntarily discontinue their practices, the labor movement must take effective and general steps, etc.

Mr. Dennis E. Batt forgets that the fakery, the payroll gang, are few in number, and usually flabby, inactive and weak, and if he imagines that he can carry out the threat contained in his sheet he will quite likely change his opinion at the first attempt on his part to put his threats into action. A few more outbursts of that character and Batt, like certain other professional fakery, will have to maintain a bodyguard to protect his carcass from the rank and file of Detroit labor who resent their paper being used for fascist agitation.

Lady Cynthia Helps Donkey Pull Cart! This headline appearing in the plute press as a part of the great publicity campaign of the petty bourgeois reformer who imagines herself a socialist, does not refer to Victor L. Berger and the socialist party, but to a mule in a mine that the elegant lady and her insipid husband, Oswald Mosley, visited. Like all limelights of the intelligentsia they imagine they can survey industrial conditions by looking at workers, who appear to them as strange, queer people.

Tomorrow is the Trumbull meeting in the North Side Turner Hall and every worker who wants to know about some of the ramifications of American imperialism should be on hand to hear the story of this ex-soldier who has recently been released from the Alcatraz military prison because he dared challenge this despotic system in the army.

Get a member of the Workers Party and a new subscription for THE DAILY WORKER.

All Is Quiet Along the Rio Grande

The United States Diplomatic Offensive on Mexico.

By Manuel Gomez

AN interval of suspicious calm has punctuated the U. S.-Mexican crisis. Fundamentally the situation remains the same, but everybody pretends that something has changed.

Newspapers with the most eloquent Wall Street connections adopt a tone that might almost be mistaken for restraint—the restraint of a leashed tiger. The attitude of the state department, frankly belligerent a few weeks ago when Secretary Kellogg sent his insulting and threatening message to the Calles government, is tempered now by a self-conscious assumption of "responsibility." Polite exchanges of notes have taken place between Washington and Mexico City. There is talk of negotiation. Suggestions are heard that Mexico's anti-imperialist agrarian and petroleum laws are not really in their final form, that judicial interpretation may soften them, that trouble between the United States and Mexico may be averted after all.

Workers who have been puzzled as to why there should be any trouble in the first place will at least be pleased to know that it "may be averted."

Fencing For Position.

The apparent easing of the tension is not based upon a solution of the U. S.-Mexican crisis, for the crisis has not been solved. Notwithstanding the retreat from Kelloggism to good manners, Ambassador Sheffield in Mexico continues to make daily visits to the ministry of foreign relations, his demands on behalf of U. S. imperialist capitalism becoming more insistent with each visit; and Foreign Minister Saenz maintains more firmly than ever that Mexico will not tear up her constitution and abrogate her laws to suit foreign investors. From time to time news items, editorials and cartoons appear pointing slyly to the persistent "wrongheadedness" of Mexican policy and the sweet "patience" of our state department. Anyone with half an eye can see that there is not a trace of sincerity in the pretense of negotiation, that it is just so much fencing for position.

This is a calm that conceals a gathering storm. The United States government has taken a stand which by its very nature precludes the possibility of voluntary retreat.

Create Atmosphere.

The first jingo publicity from Washington aroused opposition among wide sections of the American population. It is therefore, necessary to mark time for awhile before going ahead with the assault upon Mexico's rights as a sovereign nation. An atmosphere must be worked up. There are many ways of creating atmosphere but in the present case it is obvious that the method of flamboyant flag-waving is inadequate. It must be gradually hinted that the U. S. demands upon Mexico did not involve any unavoidable conflict, that the U. S. government is

reasonable and is exhausting every means to come to an understanding with the Mexican government. It is showing that it is not amenable to reason. That is the significance of the present play-acting.

But the state department has already announced its stand. The situation calls to mind Woodrow Wilson's "watchful waiting," which culminated in the military occupation of Vera Cruz. Never was Mexico in greater danger from American imperialism than at the present time. American workers must not allow themselves to be lulled to sleep by the "negotiation" lullabies of the kept press. If they do they are likely to be aroused to find that war clouds have come upon them suddenly, out of a blue sky, with no one able to say how or why.

II. SECRETARY KELLOGG is demanding what he knows the Mexican government cannot grant without losing all support among the Mexican masses. It is not simply a demand for modification of two laws, but for virtual annulment of the one article of the Mexican constitution that most clearly expresses the triumphant claims of the Mexican revolution. Nor have the great masses of the American people anything to gain from such an outrage. It is in the interest solely of a handful of oil, mining and banking monopolists who wish to continue and extend their plundering operations in Mexico without being subject to Mexican law. The U. S. government is their government. No more conclusive proof of this fact could be desired than the present policy of the state department.

American finance-capital already controls about half of the total national wealth of Mexico. In the oil industry alone the American investment exceeds half a billion dollars, the dominant factors being Standard Oil, Sinclair and the Texas Company. Doheny, formerly the leading American operator in Mexico, recently merged his companies with Standard Oil. J. P. Morgan & Co. are also directly interested in the Mexican oil industry thru their control of Maryland Oil. The Gulf Oil corporation, which is an important Mexican producer, is controlled by the Mellon interests.

Oil Magnates Advocate Armed Intervention.

Some years back the American oil magnates formed an association of oil producers of Mexico which, under the active leadership of Ed. Doheny and Albert B. Fall, (the Teapot Dome ex-secretary of the Interior), has been a frequent advocate of armed intervention by the United States government. A similar organization, not restricted to oil magnates but taking in the mining, railroad and other interests, is the so-called National Association for the Protection of American Rights in Mexico. The national committee of bankers, in which the American group led by Thomas W. Lamont

of the house of Morgan has become the leading factor. All of these organizations have been engaged in constant intrigues against Mexico. Looking upon that country as part of their natural imperial domain, they have inspired and directed the policy of the United States government which is merely the political arm of American imperialist capitalism, at home as well as abroad.

In their efforts to make Mexico a tributary to Wall Street the American absentee interests have stopped at nothing. They have flouted all Mexican authority, insisting upon special privileges and immunities for themselves compared with Mexican citizens. On a number of occasions they have withheld payment of taxes. They have made systematic use of bribery, diplomatic pressure and subsidizing of bandits. During the Carranza regime they openly maintained the bandit, Manuel Pelaez, in control of the Mexican oil fields, paying him a regular monthly subsidy (as Doheny admitted before the foreign relations committee of the U. S. senate). Whenever they got into legal difficulties they appealed to the American ambassador whose support was never-failing.

Important Role of Mexico.

There is purpose in these proceedings beyond the immediate object to be attained, Mexico's enormous resources of raw material, her significance in the world-wide struggle for oil, her importance as a field for the export of surplus capital, her steady growth as a market—make her invaluable as a prize to be definitely incorporated in the monopoly system of imperialist economy. Moreover, the unhappy country is directly athwart the path of American imperialism in Central and South America. This has long been a basic consideration in the Mexican policy of Wall Street and Washington. Mexico plays the same role in the imperialist calculations for Latin America as Latin America plays in the American empire as a whole.

Consciousness of the fate that is

always threatening pervades every important phase of Mexican political life. The revolution that began against Porfirio Diaz in 1910 and 1911 has had various stages but it was essentially a national bourgeois revolution—with the working and peasant masses showing the way to the timid petty bourgeoisie in the struggle against the foreign and domestic monopolies on the one hand and against imperialist domination of industry on the other. An outstanding accomplishment of the revolution was the constitution of 1917, put thru under the regime of Carranza, especially articles 27 and 123. Article 27 is the one Wall Street doesn't like; it provides for nationalization of mineral lands, limits the rights of foreign corporations to carry on mining and oil operations under lease and requires that all foreign corporations operating in Mexico to consider themselves Mexican before the law.

The United States government demanded that article 27 be annulled or amended but Carranza refused to give way. This was the period when, as a leading Latin-American intellectual described it, "For the first time one of our (Latin-American) republics was confronting imperialism and addressing it on equal terms." But Carranza paid a heavy price for his resolute stand. Added to the other factors that were piling up enemies for him within Mexico, the bitter, unrelenting opposition of Wall Street made it impossible for him to govern. The Carranza government was overthrown in 1920 without having enjoyed a moment's peace thruout its life.

Art. 27 Root of Conflict.

Article 27 was the central point at issue. To put it into effect would be to complete the Mexican bourgeois revolution. Here we have the root of the conflict with American imperialism. The contradiction between the aspirations of the Mexican national state and the interests of Wall Street is insoluble.

Obreghon, who succeeded Carranza as president, did not try to solve the contradiction as expressed in the conflict around article 27. He dodged it. While maintaining stolidly before the Mexican people that article 27 was a fundamental conquest of the revolution and must be defended at all costs, he nevertheless allowed his entire term to elapse without adopting the necessary legislation to put it into effect. It was as inoperative as the U. S. prohibition amendment would be without a Vistead act.

It is only now that the necessary legislation for article 27 is put thru in the land and petroleum laws recently promulgated. American imperialism stayed this off for nine years, by means of constant bullying, threats, and financial and diplomatic pressure of all kinds. Carranza had all he could do to maintain the principle of article 27 and hold on to his presidential seat with both hands. Obreghon did the same thing but not without considerable equivocation. At no time, however, did the masses of the Mexican people fail to indicate their support of the article nor to insist that it must go into effect.

IV.

President Calles has made many concessions to American imperialism; sometimes he has seemed to accept its demands even more than half way. But on the present issue he cannot afford to back down—particularly since the complete fiasco of Adolfo de la Huerta's reactionary revolt in 1924, which besides providing a significant lesson enormously strengthened the proletarian and peasant basis of the government support.

On the other hand Wall Street cannot afford to back down either. The passage of the land and petroleum laws brings the oil, mining and banking interests face to face not with a "dangerous principle" but with amounts to an overt act. The present

situation obliges them, unless they are ready to renounce the juicy profits of imperialism, to assert their imperialist purposes, to commit direct assault upon the sovereignty of Mexico. Their agent, the United States government, may give out stories that it is trying to harmonize the difference by negotiation with the Mexican government, but this is only a method of preliminary warfare. There is nothing to negotiate that does not directly involve the nullification of article 27 of the Mexican constitution.

U. S. Not Conciliatory.

That Wall Street need not fear any conciliatory flexibility on the part of the state department is evidenced by the following despatch from the Washington correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, published last Monday:

The government of the United States has not modified its position in the matter of the recently promulgated oil and agrarian laws of Mexico. These laws, it insists, are both retroactive and confiscatory and in violation of the agreement between the two governments which were the basis for this recognition by President Harding of the government of Gen. Alvaro Obregón.

This paragraph is extremely interesting, first because it reveals the understanding (at least on the part of the U. S. government) on which Obregón was recognized, and second, because it indicates the seriousness of the present crisis.

All the documents in the U. S.-Mexican controversy have not been published. This was frankly admitted by Senator Borah on Monday, when the issue of secret diplomacy was raised in the senate.

Danger Imminent.

The danger is imminent. What action American imperialism will take against Mexico will depend to a considerable extent upon the American workers. The workers are against imperialist aggression in Mexico but thus far they are not aware that any serious crisis exists. They must be aroused to the seriousness of the situation.

President Green of the American Federation of Labor sent a letter of protest to the state department a couple of weeks ago. This was a mere formal protest and formal protests do not mean anything to American imperialism. If the A. F. of L. recognizes its responsibility in this emergency it will take steps to create a council of action with full power to declare a nation-wide strike if the situation should develop into active plans for war or armed intervention. It was a similar move by the workers of Great Britain that forced the British government to give up its plan to aid Poland's war scheme against Soviet Russia a few years ago.

The wide masses of the Mexican people can be depended upon to stand as a unit against American imperialism. The American workers must help them. We too have an account to settle with Wall Street.

An Infuriated Prohibitionist

A Sample of Non-Alcoholic Delirium Tremens

By H. M. WICKS.

AN old caterwauling prohibitionist of California became indignant when he read a recent editorial, commenting rather disrespectfully on the motley aggregation of peevish christian gentlemen and ladies that direct that institution known as the anti-saloon league, and mailed us the following scholarly letter:

"San Fernando, Cal., Feb. 27, 1928
"Editor THE DAILY WORKER:

"Your screed against the anti-saloon league exhibits a stupidity equal to that of the wet asses in congress. You announce the principle that only those who benefit will support a cause, that is, 'in determining the source of income it is necessary to discern which group is benefitted. And since, as you allege, only the bootleggers are benefitted by the prohibition law they supply the funds of the league? What evidence have you? None. A certain man in Kansas, you say, collected funds for 'law enforcement' and kept the money. What evidence have you that he collected it from bootleggers? None. I have been in great meetings in which collections were taken, hundreds of them, pledging so much a month to the cause. Were these pledges by bootleggers? Only a fool would say so. The principle you announce is contradicted everywhere every day in the year. You know that, and your screed is pure malice—or is it paid for by those who 'benefit,' the bootleggers?"

"More recently I spent thirty dollars printing a leaflet and sending it to congressmen giving some history of prohibition development in this country, and contrasting present with past conditions as to 'red light districts,' etc. I have spent thus for the cause for forty years, with what benefit? None, except the satisfaction of helping in a worthy cause. And there are hundreds of thousands actuated in like manner.

"Evidently you are an ignoramus

on the subject or as perverse as the devil's own.

"Respectfully,
"L. D. Ratliff."

WITH the delightful elegance and self-restraint of the religious crusaders the venerable gentleman strives to refute our argument. As is usually the case with christians and other spook-shippers, the correspondent states his case with an assurance that makes August Comte, the founder of the positivist school, appear exceedingly amateurish. Concluding his learned argument he asserts that we are either ignorant or "as perverse as the devil's own." The old gentleman must be losing some of his crusading spirit or he would have accused us of both and consigned us to the lowest cycle of his christian hell.

Unable to escape the individualism of the mode of production under which he grew to manhood, Mr. Ratliff distorts our assertion that the huge mysterious sums that the anti-saloon league collects, and the source of which it refuses to divulge, come from those who benefit by the prohibition laws—the bootleggers. He thinks it applies to all individuals who contribute to the league and hence considers it a personal insult.

THE indignant Californian asks us what evidence we have to back our assertion and then answers the question himself: "None." We reserve the privilege, accorded to people everywhere outside churches, jails, capitalist courts, and asylums, to answer the question as we see fit.

We will rectify one incident in the case of Mr. William H. Anderson, former head of the anti-saloon league in New York. When that worthy was being tried for swindling, concealing funds, and various other forms of graft, it was revealed that a mysterious Mr. John T. King contributed fabulous sums to keep the league operating. Mr. Anderson, a clergyman, did not know Mr. King; he only knew the money came from such a person. In spite of the sensational publicity given the case "Mr. King" remained anonymous. When his friend, Mr. Anderson faced the penitentiary, the

philanthropic gentleman did not reveal his identity and endeavor to defend the anti-saloon crusader. If anyone, except a prohibitionist, in his coolness and tottering dotage, can believe that "Mr. King" was other than the agent of a bootleg ring, he ought to be taken to a psychopathic ward and have his cranium examined. That is part of the evidence we can readily submit.

AS to the Kansas case, where the anti-saloon league's official collected funds for "law enforcement" and kept the money, the California prohibitionist asks us if we have evidence that he collected it from bootleggers and then answers it in the negative himself. Again we insist upon answering it with a decisive affirmative.

Mr. Fred L. Crabbe, one of a number of a family of prohibition fakery has been for five years the head of the anti-saloon league in the arid state of Kansas—the original "dry" state. He it was who collected the money for "law enforcement." Mr. J. E. Brogan, A. DRUGGIST, of Coffeyville, Kansas, contributed \$600 to the "cause" and the competing dispensers of booze were not cleaned out as had been promised, so he raised a howl about it.

Even that expose was not sufficient to cause the removal of Crabbe and at an investigation behind closed doors in the presence of Dr. F. Scott McBride, national superintendent of the anti-saloon league, the swindler was white-washed.

WE do not expect this evidence in reply to his questions to be sufficient to convince Mr. Ratliff. One who has been for forty years a prohibitionist could not possibly be convinced by any argument.

We do not intend to imply that all those who have in the past or do now contribute to the anti-saloon league are bootleggers. But we do hold that the amounts received from legitimate sources are not sufficient to maintain the vast army of parasites that make up the staff of the league. We further insist that prohibition has not been enforced and that bootleggers who grow fabulously rich, selling poisons

Club Rooms for Russian Workers



Before the revolution the workers of Russia had no organizations of any amount. Now, besides the Communist Party, they have many trade union, educational, recreational and other organizations. Here one of their club rooms is shown.

on hook are the strongest supporters of the sort of prohibition enforcement we have now, and which is sponsored almost exclusively by the anti-saloon league.

WE are not prohibitionists, nor are we in favor of saloons. We draw no moral conclusions whatsoever from the present situation, but simply explain it as a part and parcel of the corruption of a decadent capitalism. Prohibition was enforced during the war period by industrialists who wanted wage slaves that could be depended upon to slave every day; it was an experiment in efficiency, and it didn't work. The demand for booze increased after prohibition and people began to make it and sell it and as a result a whole class specializing in that business has grown up until today that there are more alcoholics in the United States today than ever before.

Only today the coroner of Cook County issued a statistic that prove that Chicagoans now die of alcoholism where one died of that cause in the year preceding prohibition. Does that fact mean anything to Mr. Ratliff? Probably he will blame it on the devil who quite likely is trying to discredit the saintly leaders of the anti-saloon league.

WE expose the facts regarding such institutions, not because we favor a return of the saloons, but in order to expose the villainess and the hypocrisy of capitalism, so the workers will come to despise the system under which they live and the class that dominates this system.

HOWEVER, as between getting drunk on whisky and getting on a religious jag, we prefer the former. One can recover from the effects of booze if one takes the proper precautions. But when one becomes thoroughly saturated with the poison of religious superstition, recovery is doubtful, and where possible, it takes a much longer time, and its effects in general are far more devastating.

As to Mr. Ratliff's forty years' support of the prohibition movement and his donations to the league, we doubt very much whether his total contributions would be sufficient to pay the expenses of a prohibition agent for one night's "investigation" of a bawdy house. Nor do we believe that Mr. Ratliff is a bootlegger or that he drinks moonshine. He is a chronic inebriate of the religious variety and there is absolutely no hope for him. We sympathize with him but are powerless to do anything further.

The DAILY WORKER Raises
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and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

Join the Growing Ranks of
Worker Correspondents of
The DAILY WORKER!

Vol. III, No. 45

Subscription Rates: In Chicago, by mail, \$5.00 per year;
Outside Chicago, by mail, \$6.00 per year.

FRIDAY, MARCH 5, 1926

Published Daily, except Sunday by THE DAILY WORKER
PUBLISHING CO., 1113 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Price 3 Cents

POLICE TERROR RAGES

RIFF ATTACK STAGGERS THE FRENCH FORCES

Expect Tetuan to Fall
Soon

(Special to The Daily Worker)
TANGIER, March 4.—Riffan artillery resumed the bombardment of the strong French positions at Tetuan today and for ten hours have steadily pounded the enemy lines, slaughtering many. French reinforcements cannot get to the scene of battle until nightfall or tomorrow, while Riffan reinforcements are expected within two hours in sufficient numbers to make possible an advance to the entrenchments of the imperialist enemy lines. The advance, if it can be made before nightfall, will wipe out the French or capture them and their supplies. A flanking movement has already begun that aims to surround and bottle up the escape of the French forces with their equipment.

Chicago Politicians to Whitewash Selves

Chicago's political pot continued to boil following the statement last night by Mayor William E. Dever that he would like to go before a committee of congress to refute charges of the better government association that "Chicago has surrendered to criminals and crooked politicians."
"Prove your charges or get out," was the mayor's denance to the so-called reform organization which recently, on the eve of a state-wide primary campaign, appealed to congress thru vice-President Charles G. Dawes to investigate crime conditions here.
"I am concerned about this city's reputation rather than the cheap little vendetta which has cost the lives of a few people," blustered Dever.
Mayor Dever has gathered "investigators," members of his cabinet and heads of departments to start a whitewash expedition on conditions in Chicago.

COOLIDGE TO BECOME A MIDWIFE AS WELL AS STRIKEBREAKER

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The appropriation of \$1,000,000 allowed in the pending bill of the department of labor for hygienic, maternity and infancy work to be expended under the stipulations of the Sheppard-Towner maternity act, is "state socialism," according to the declarations of Representative Tucker, democratic reactionary from Virginia. Tucker stated that he was "agin the government's appropriating any money for any function which properly belongs to the individual states." If the bill carries, Tucker mournfully asserts that it will make Uncle Sam the "midwife for the nation's babies."

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COLONIAL GIANT AWAKENING



CAL'S COHORTS NOW TERRORIZE MEXICAN LABOR

Launch New Attack on
Foreign-Born Workers

Following the vicious attack on the foreign-born workers in the Italian colony, the Chicago police feeling secure their steps would be backed by the Coolidge administration, launched a series of raids on the Mexican quarter in the southwestern part of the city. In these raids many Mexican railroad laborers were rounded up, brought to the Chicago bureau of identification, where they were fingerprinted, photographed, their Bertillon measurements taken and filed away to be used against them at some future date.
After this procedure had been gone thru most of them were released. The bills aimed against foreign-born workers have not yet passed congress, the attacks of the Coolidge administration on the foreign-born workers has begun. Foreign-born workers need not think they will end soon. Neither need they think that the passage of the fingerprinting laws will bring them a respite. As soon as the anti-foreign-born laws are passed the raids that are now being carried on in Chicago (Continued on page 3)

Anti-Fascists of U. S. Call Protest Meetings In All the States

(Special to The Daily Worker)
NEW YORK, March 4.—The Anti-Fascist Alliance of North America, with headquarters here, announces that in view of the forthcoming trial of the assassins of Matteotti, set for March 15 in Italy, it has laid plans for mass meetings to be held in every state of the union, at which prominent speakers will expose the murderous record of Mussolini and the cut-throat gang which surrounds him.
Matteotti's widow has withdrawn her counsel, declaring that it was "repugnant to her to participate in what she considers a comedy, since those really responsible for her husband's death will not be present."
The Anti-Fascist Alliance has been endorsed by the American Federation of Labor, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the International Ladies' Garment Workers, the Central Trades and Labor Council of Greater New York, the Italian Chamber of Labor and the United Hebrew Trades of this city, the Workmen's Circle, and scores of local labor bodies throughout the country.
The first mass meeting will be held here at the Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourth street, Sunday afternoon, March 14, at 2 p. m.

PITTSBURGH COUNCIL FOR THE PROTECTION OF FOREIGN-BORN MEETS ON SUNDAY, MARCH 14

PITTSBURGH, March 4.—The Pittsburgh Section of the Western Pennsylvania Council for the Protection of Foreign-Born Workers will hold a delegated conference at Walton Hall, 220 Stanwix Street, Sunday afternoon, March 14, at 2 o'clock. Letters have been sent out calling upon unions and fraternal organizations to send two or more delegates to the conference to map out ways and means of resisting the attacks of the union-smashing Coolidge administration on the foreign-born workers. The secretary of the Council is A. Rostrom, Room 204, 237 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh.

SENATE FIGHTS OVER SUBSIDY TO SILVER OWNERS

Democrats Join Mellon
Opposition

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The majority of the senate committee on banking and currency, composed of republicans, voted unanimously last week to recommend the bill directing the secretary of the treasury to buy 5,000,000 additional ounces of silver on the open market for coinage purposes at the rate of \$1 an ounce.
Secretary of the Treasury Mellon is opposed to this measure and is supported by the democratic members led by Senator Carter Glass, of Virginia. Mellon states the legislation will make a gift of \$5,000,000 dollars more to silver producers, who, he declares have already received a bonus of \$58,169,950 from the treasury under the provisions of the Pittman act.
Economic Determinism.
The Pittman act ordered that from time to time the secretary of the treasury should purchase silver on the open market at a price which was above the market quotation but would be increasing the demand raise the price. Pittman represented Nevada in the senate. Silver mining is a principal industry in that state.
Must Create "Issues."
The democratic alliance with Mellon is only for political effect. The democrats have decided that they must create as many issues as possible during the remainder of this session of congress in order to wipe out the fact that they lined up with the republicans in support of the Morgan tax bill.

5,000 Chinese Strike in Shanghai Mills

SHANGHAI, March 4.—A great strike has broken out again in the Japanese cotton mills here. Over 5,000 Chinese laborers are out. There have been a number of serious clashes. The trouble started over the attempt of Japanese foremen to cut the already starvation wage scale by imposing fines for allegedly defective work.

VAN SWERINGEN MERGER MAY YET BE CONSUMMATED

Rejection by Commission
Leaves Way Open

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON, March 4.—The Van Sweringen billion dollar merger balloon has been deflated, but the two Cleveland financiers who started their careers as newboys, still have a chance to send it skyward. All they have to do, the experts say, after a microscopic examination of the interstate commerce commission's decision denying them the right to merge five large railroad systems into a single unit, is to change the "financial structure" of their plan. The commission probably will give them a clean bill of health on a new application.
Effect on Other Combinations.
There was much conjecture in Washington today as to what effect the commission's action in the Van Sweringen case would have on other pending railroad consolidation plans. Promoters of the Frisco-Rock island merger have been withholding formal application for approval of their merger until the commission finally passed on the Nickel Plate case, also plans for an interlocking directorate of the two big systems are now before the commission. Other tentative merger plans, primarily contingent upon the Van Sweringen Nickel Plate merger, include the Delaware & Hudson's absorption of the Wabash, the Wheeling & Lake (Continued on page 2)

Boston Garment Shops Sign up With Union

BOSTON.—(FP).—Half the manufacturers whose shops were struck a week ago by workers demanding uniform minimum wage scales, 42-hour week, and improved working conditions have signed with the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union representatives. Workers will march back to work after a mass meeting. Negotiations for settlements are proceeding with other dress and cloak manufacturers who refused to sign a group agreement.

7,000 FURRIERS MARCH THRU NEW YORK'S STREETS

Police Fail to Disrupt
Strikers' Parade

By A. L. SUSKIN.
NEW YORK, March 4.—Seven thousand striking fur workers, marched thru the streets in the fur district in solid ranks, and have showed their unity and determination to fight for the demands they have submitted.
The procession started at seven o'clock in the morning at 27th street and Seventh Avenue thru Seventh Ave. to West 30th St. where the fur manufacturers' association has its office and then thru Eighth Ave. thru the other streets of the fur market and then down to the halls where a roll call was made and pickets sent out on duty.
The whole police force was out and tried in many ways to break thru the ranks and thus stop the demonstration but was unsuccessful. The police then tried to provoke some of the workers into a fight with them but this did not help them, for the workers refused to be provoked. The workers marched in orderly fashion thru the streets until 10 o'clock and then went to the halls.
One of the features of the demonstration (Continued on page 6)

WOMAN WORKER KILLED IN FACTORY FIRE DUE TO EMPLOYER NEGLIGENCE

A woman worker was killed by flames and smoke when fire broke out in the 3-story factory of the Western Haircloth Co. of Chicago. The landlord owner of the building was too greedy to spend any money on fire escapes, the city inspectors were too anxious to please the owner to order them installed and the manufacturer himself helped the tragedy along by nailing wire netting over some of the windows which prevented his 14 employees from escaping without injury when the fire broke out.
Mrs. Marcella Oriecka, an employee, was found dead by firemen on the top story, after the flames were subdued. Six other women workers were injured. The coroner is "investigating."
The law firm of Schuyler, Ettelson & Weinfield, of which Samuel Ettelson is a member, owns the property which was burned and leases it to the Western Hair Cloth company. Ettelson is a prominent republican politician of Chicago. The property was insured for \$25,000. (Continued on page 2)

LIVERIED THUGS RUN MOTORCYCLES OVER WOMEN AND CHILDREN; SMASH CAMERAS TO DESTROY EVIDENCE

BULLETIN.
PASSAIC, N. J., March 4.—Protected from tear bombs and other missiles of the police by gas masks and trench helmets, 4,000 textile strikers gathered this afternoon for another attempt to break thru the police lines and picket the mills in Clifton and Passaic in defiance of the order of the commissioner of public safety.
At Clifton, the city's police force awaited their arrival, guarding the bridge leading into the city.
Undaunted by the action of police in stripping pickets of their helmets this morning, the strikers, many of them ex-service men, donned steel headpieces taken during the war.
Two armored cars, containing photographers who were clubbed by police yesterday, preceded the marchers.
Strike leaders said they would march to the New Jersey Worsted Spinning Company's mill in Garfield and then to the Dundee mills in Clifton.
Citizens of Passaic were aroused by a sensational report that the strikebreaking agencies had imported a large number of gunmen, thugs and ex-convicts from New York City to work in the mills.

(Special to The Daily Worker)
PASSAIC, March 4.—Continuing their frightfulness of the past few days police of this city and Garfield attacked a peaceful assemblage of strikers, numbering some 4,000, on the border line between Passaic and Garfield last night, beating and injuring scores of men, women and children. Motorcycles were used as weapons by policemen riding into the crowd, running over and severely cutting women and children. Other policemen trampled them as they lay on the ground with a ruthlessness that has not before been equalled in the struggle of the mill workers here against continued wage cuts.

TEXTILE BARON NEGOTIATES WITH STRIKERS

Worsted Spinning Mill
Meets Workers

(Special to The Daily Worker)
PASSAIC, N. J., March 4.—As the strike of the textile workers enters the sixth week, the Passaic Worsted Spinning company has sent representatives to the United Front Committee of Textile Workers to carry on negotiations for a settlement of the strike at their plant.
This company recognizes the right of collective bargaining and expresses its willingness to grant many of the demands of the strikers among which is the 44-hour week.
Out of the promised 300 mounted police that the police commissioner threatened he would send against the strikers to trample them down and thus force them back to work only four were on duty as a picket line of 2,000 men, headed at the Botany mills and 2,000 at the Garfield mills at 5:40 in the morning.
When the pickets began their picketing, these four mounted policemen rode towards the strikers. The strikers jeered the short-legged policemen mounted on four dray horses. The strikers then began to sing "Solidarity Forever."
The police then jumped from their horses and arrested some of the pickets—four at the Botany mill and two at the Fortmann-Huffmann mill. A number of those arrested were fined and the others were all released.

Tacna-Arica Dispute Provokes Bitterness

(Special to The Daily Worker)
ARICA, Chile, March 4.—The Peruvian member of the plebiscitary commission at yesterday's meeting attacked the Chilean government's method of providing for a fair vote and demanded the plebiscite be postponed to August. He claimed that Peruvians were being intimidated and barred from the disputed area.
On Tuesday when the Chilean member, Senator Claro, is expected to outline his government's position, the Peruvians have arranged a demonstration with bands. Feeling is becoming more tense.

IMPEACH POLICE HEADS, DEMANDS PASSAIC LABOR

Workers Angered at Cossack Brutality

(By J. O. BENTALL.
(Special to The Daily Worker)
PASSAIC, N. J., March 4.—Angered at the insolence and lawlessness of the Commissioner of Safety, Abram Preiskel, who threatened the strikers with 300 mounted police and had horses on the streets and sidewalks threatening to trample the strikers, workers of Passaic have started a petition for the removal of the mounted police and the impeachment of the commissioner.

So strong is the feeling against the brutal and lawless acts of this official that citizens in every walk of life have rushed to the United Front Committee of Textile Workers offering every possible assistance in the present struggle and especially in the fight for the removal from office of the tyrant who is serving the bosses by his ruthless orders to the police to abuse the strikers.

After a conference with the mayor that brought no settlement agreeable to the officials, Commissioner Preiskel blustered up and declared:

"I have hired every available horse in Passaic. These will be used by special policemen. I shall order these men to warn the strikers to disperse. If you fail to obey the orders I shall see to it that they ride down all those who occupy the public streets and sidewalks."

The united front committee has called on the workers to demand the impeachment of this official. The petition is out and thousands of names have been affixed to the lists.

PASSAIC, N. J., March 4.—Fire hose was used for the first time in the battle between the strikers and the officials when the picket line drew up along the Botany mill in the regular daily routine of picketing.

This did not deter the pickets from performing their duty, so the police resorted to their clubs and bludgeons. Chief Zober drew his blackjack and hit several of the strikers and his son who is a police officer hit a girl striker on the jaw with such force that she fainted and had to be taken to a physician.

Another girl was beaten and her head broken. She was taken in a serious condition to the hospital where the doctor found the injury so dangerous that she will be confined to the sickbed for some time.

Motorcycle cop No. 61 rode into Anna Pello, 18, and knocked her down. She was taken to the hospital.

Four arrests were made and a general attack was made on all others in the picket line.

The strike, now in its sixth week, has not been weakened by this, the first use of the fire department and most brutal clubbing that has yet occurred. The strikers are determined to fight the battle to the finish and tomorrow morning the 4,000 pickets available will be out in force. Much opposition has been engendered by this brutal treatment of the strikers.

LIBERIA WILL BECOME COLONY OF FIRESTONE, WARNS AFRICAN 'LEADER'

AKKRA, Gold Coast, West Africa, March 4.—The Gold Coast Leader in its columns shows great alarm at the spectacle of the American Firestone rubber interests investing \$100,000,000 in Liberian rubber plantations pointing out that thru the investment of this large sum of money Firestone would in the long run control Liberia, it points out that the Liberia has been able to keep itself as an independent state, but that with this large investment and the 300,000 workers that will be brought in from America, Liberia will lose its independence and become nothing more than a colony of the Firestone interests.

It further points out that the Firestone interests have just been granted a concession for 99 years, they would do their best to extend the concession indefinitely.

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T. U. E. L. INTERNATIONAL CONCERT WILL BE BIGGEST EVENT STAGED BY LEFT WING IN CHICAGO UNIONS

The International Concert that is being arranged by the Chicago group of the Trade Union Educational League on Saturday evening, March 13, at the Aryan Grotto (Eighth Street Theater), Eight and Wabash, promises to be one of the biggest events ever staged by militant trades unionists of Chicago.

The arrangements committee has secured a number of excellent features for the program and a number of pleasant surprises will be sprung on those that attend the concert. Those who attended the Trade Union Educational League gathering a year or so ago, at which a "Night in Scotland" was staged by a group dressed in Scottish national costumes, will be able to see the same group present an entirely new program. Added to the Night in Scotland is a Night in Ireland that will be presented by the National Irish Dancers.

RIFFIANS CARRY WAR INTO AREA FRENCH CONTROL

Communique of French Concedes Gains

(Special to The Daily Worker)

TANGIER, Morocco, March 4.—An official French communique admits that Abdel-Krim has made considerable progress in his offensive against the Spanish and French armies. The Riffians advanced yesterday into the territory of the Mtoua tribe, aiming to get control of the valley of the Sahel river, a tributary of the Ouerghia. This is one of the few routes open for an advance by the French. Generals Belchut and Duffieux have been sent to Taounat, located within the invaded territory, to try to organize a counter-offensive with native and French troops.

While Abdel-Krim is striking at the French, his brother has arrived at Tarquist with a strong force to reinforce the Riffian posts at Beni Hozmap against the Spanish. The Spanish plan an immediate attack to destroy the Riffian guns on Djebel Zioun, which are daily bombarding the city of Tetuan.

A punitive expedition is under way by the Spanish to punish another tribe which has gone over to Krim after pledging its loyalty to Spain.

Many Bosses Settle with Garment Workers

BOSTON, March 4.—(FP)—Half the manufacturers whose shops have been struck a week by workers demanding uniform wage scales, 42-hour week and improved working conditions have signed with the International Ladies Garment Workers Union representatives. Workers will march back to work after a mass meeting. Negotiations for settlements are proceeding with other dress and cloak manufacturers who refused to sign a group agreement.

Get your tickets now for the International concert of the T. U. E. L., Sat., March 13, at 8th St. Theater.

Police Run Motorcycles Over Women and Children in Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

bestial assaults of the police, and determined to fight until their demands are granted. Federal Dicks on Job. Mill owners have tried to raise the Communist issue in the strike and have appealed to the department of justice at Washington, hence a group of federal detectives are on hand watching the strike and aiding the mill owners in their scabby propaganda against the strike. Enuf of them have evidently been released from the business of concealing the graft and corruption that is about ready to explode over the head of Attorney General Sargent, as a result of the Mellon aluminum trust scandals to aid the mill owners in their desperate efforts to crush the mill strike here.

Militia Threat. Certain elements, at the behest of the mill owners, are urging that Gov. A. Harry Moore send in the state militia to "stop disorders." Moore, a democrat and apostle of Tammany Hall, is preparing to respond and is trying to conceal his motive beneath pressed sympathy for the strikers. So flagrant has been the action of the police that he dare not defend them. In a public statement this morning he severely criticized the assaults upon defenseless women and children and said his "sympathies are with the strikers," and he might find it necessary to send in the troops. This is only a pretext to get the troops on the scene so that they can assist the police crush the strike.

Lines Holding Firmly. More determined than ever to fight thru to a finish and force recognition of their demands, the strikers' lines are increasing from day to day. Public sentiment is almost unanimously with the strikers.

The Freiheit Singing Society and the Freiheit Mandolin Orchestra, known to all Chicagoans, will occupy a prominent place in the program. The Lithuanian Liberty Chorus, which has about 50 voices, will sing a number of songs.

Fred Ellis, cartoonist for the DAILY WORKER, assisted by Robert Minor and Lydia Gibson, will stage a novelty that has never been seen in Chicago entertainments.

Sam Lein, well-known Russian accordionist and pianist, and Margaret Lewis, pianist, have also been secured. Tickets are on sale at 50 cents, 83 cents and \$1.10, including war tax. All seats reserved. Tickets can be secured at the following places: T. U. E. L., 156 West Washington Street, Room 37; THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 West Washington Boulevard, and from all members of the Trade Union Educational League.

RUSSIAN COMMUNIST DAILY CELEBRATES THIRD ANNIVERSARY

(By M. A. SKROMNY.)

The Novy Mir, Russian Communist daily, celebrated the third anniversary since its last renewal of publication.

The newspaper was established about 14 years ago and was suppressed a number of times since then. During the raids of 1920 the office of the paper was smashed up by the raiders. In the anniversary issue the photos of the smashed office are reproduced. When the Communist Party was driven underground, the Novy Mir continued publication underground appearing as a monthly.

After the paper came up from the underground it was forced to change its name, appearing under the name of Iskra. Finally the old name was again put at the mast head. Among the editors of the Novy Mir were such famous comrades as Trotsky, Bukharin, Volodarsky, Zorin, and others. The pictures of some of them appear in the anniversary issue.

This issue contains greetings from THE DAILY WORKER, Ukrainian Communist Daily, Freiheit, the C. E. C. of the Workers (Communist) Party, the Worker Correspondents of Chicago, and a cable from the former editors: Trotsky, Bukharin, Melchansky.

There are special articles, etc., in this issue by Comrades Olgin, Chramor, Skromny and others.

In general it is a good issue and a credit to the Novy Mir and the Communist press.

Long live the Novy Mir! Long live the Communist press!

Rebels Press French in Syrian Fighting

BEIRUT, Syria, March 4.—Damascus is enriched by barbed wire barriers. French artillery bombarded rebel groups at Yalida-Yalla Sunday. The rebels have cut the railroads between Kesweh and Damascus.

Van Sweringen Merger May Be Put Over in Spite of Decision

(Continued from page 1). Erie, the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh, the Kansas City Southern, and the Missouri-Kansas-Texas. Then there is the Missouri Pacific Union with the Denver & Rio Grande Western, the Western Pacific, the Texas Pacific, the New Orleans, Texas & Mexico, and some other lines. The Hill plan would merge the Great Northern, the Burlington, the Colorado & Southern and the Northern Pacific.

Every section of the country is affected by the fact that the commission, in refusing their approval to the Van Sweringen merger because of its financial structure, has laid down a rule applying to all merger propositions now partially before it or which were expected to be placed before it in the near future.

Congress to Exact Consolidation Law. Administration leaders in congress regard the interstate commerce commission's refusal to approve the Van Sweringen railroad merger as an incentive to speed up enactment of a new national railroad consolidation bill.

Senator Cummins of Iowa, who has such a bill pending, announced that he will try to get action on it within ten days. The "progressive" bloc in the senate, which vigorously opposed the merger, greeted the decision joyfully. While surprised by the rejection they pointed out that the commission had confirmed their opposition to the financial arrangements, proposed in the merger, by which the Van Sweringens would have controlled the gigantic railroad system while owning but a minority of stock. As it is the Van Sweringens will lose \$100,000,000 which, it is estimated by the counsel for the Chesapeake & Ohio minority stockholders would have been their profit had the deal been approved.

STOCK MARKET SAVED FROM TOTAL CRASH

Millions Thrown on Sinking Market

(Special to The Daily Worker)
NEW YORK CITY, March 4.—Millions of dollars from the big guns of Wall Street were thrown into the chasm created by the astonishing downward plunge of stocks Tuesday and continuing their downward trend yesterday. The source of the money used to bolster up the shattered market is not known at this time, but everywhere it is attributed to the House of Morgan.

This is considered the most probable explanation because of the approaching elections and Wall Street does not permit its faithful lackeys at Washington, many of whom face re-election this year, to have a financial panic handicapping them with all the other burdens they have to bear. The recovery, however, cannot avert the crisis, but only postpone it, and will eventually break out anew, bringing the economic structure crashing about its head, and causing widespread unemployment and misery for the working class.

Not Out of Danger. The danger point has not yet passed and probably a billion dollars will be required to cover the losses already accrued.

The market opened strong this morning, which indicated that millions were placed at the disposal of buyers during the night. Stocks responded to the aggressive buying movement by rising from 10 to 15 points. General Motors and Hudson, hit hard the past few days, rose about 5 points, with United States Steel starting with a 1½ gain and winding up with a 4 point gain as the market closed.

MASS PICKETING MARKS THIRD WEEK OF STRIKE

Furworkers' Union Aids Arrested Strikers

NEW YORK, March 4.—Mass picketing marked the opening of the third week of the strike of the Furriers' Union against the Associated Fur Manufacturers, who locked out the workers in this city. Over 5,000 strikers, including several hundred women, gathered in the fur manufacturing district at 7:30 a. m. to assert their right to peacefully picket the shops on strike. This was a lucky day for the strikers, with no arrests, and even the attempts of the manufacturers' hired guards failed to provoke any disorder.

In the past two weeks there have been more than 200 strikers arrested while picketing. One hundred of those were discharged and a hundred others received small fines. Ben Gold, general manager of the Furriers' Joint Board, declares that many of these arrests have been made by the manufacturers' agents hired to prevent legal picketing and the Union is prepared to see that no more such unauthorized arrests occur in the future. Picketing will continue all during the day, with squads of two or three on duty continuously. Strike meetings are also being held daily, with speakers from the Furriers' Union and various other unions in the city.

The Furriers, in their new agreement, which is now drawn up awaiting the outcome of the strike, are demanding a 40-hour week and equal distribution of work in the shop as a method of avoiding unemployment.

Coolidge Decides to Keep His Hands Off Illinois Politics

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON, March 4.—The Illinois republican political situation was discussed at the White House today between President Coolidge and Senators McKinley and Deneen.

McKinley, up for re-election, declared that Secretary of Commerce Hoover and possibly another cabinet officer, would go to Illinois to speak during his primary fight. Only ten days ago McKinley asked Coolidge to help him secure the renomination. The president frankly said he had no intention of mixing in the Illinois campaign.

Anti-court senators are making a fight upon McKinley, who stood by the administration in voting American adherence to the tribunal. McKinley will go to Illinois within two weeks to take the stump for the primaries on April 13.

Seek Universal Draft Law.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 4.—Declaring that it would be both a peace and a preparedness measure, John R. McLeish, national commander of the American Legion urged congressional enactment of a universal draft law, in an address before the Indianapolis engineering society today. The legion, he said, favors such a law.

"Progressives," Crushed And Demoralized, Have Quit the War in Congress

(By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.)

"CRUSHED!" That is the word that one of the so-called "progressives" in congress used in depicting the plight of the progressive bloc at the present time. The speaker was F. H. LaGuardia, "progressive republican" from New York City, who secured his re-election on the "socialist" ticket. LaGuardia claims, he is still breathing the reactionary tide, putting up a fight every day on the floor of the house, as he says. He claims all the others, who supported LaFollette in the 1924 campaign, have deserted the struggle. It looks that way.

IT now leaks out that all the so-called LaFollette "progressives," with their leader dead, crawled on their bellies before Nicholas Longworth, speaker of the house of representatives, in an effort to make their peace with the republican party. They were willing to disown everything they had ever stood for, if they would only be recognized as regular republicans, and be allowed to keep their places on their committees. They were down, and they took this way of letting the "old guard" Coolidge regime know it. They got kicked in their faces for their pains. They have never been able to get onto their feet since that time.

The result has been that this so-called "progressive" group has been completely demoralized ever since. It does not meet as a group. It has no program as a group. It does not function as a political entity. The basis for a "third party" has been completely lost.

The result is that the Coolidge administration, with its loyal democratic supporters, has no difficulty mustering handsome majorities at all times in both houses of congress.

THE extent to which the LaFollette "third party" movement has collapsed may be seen in the manner in which the Watson-Parker railroad labor bill was put thru the house of representatives this week and is scheduled for passage by the senate. This piece of legislation passed before the last congress as the Howell-Barkley bill, supported by the railroad brotherhoods and the "progressive group." Senator Howell, of Nebraska, and Representative Barkley, of Kentucky, were supposed to be among the "progressives." The aim of this legislation was to do away with the war relic—the railroad board.

It claimed that in bringing in their legislation before this congress, the railroad brotherhood chiefs went direct to the Coolidge crowd, pushing the "progressive" group that they had practically themselves created into the discard. Their bill was made an administration measure. Coolidge gave it his support. This was clearly evident when administrative spokesmen, Watson and Parker, sponsored this legislation in congress.

HERE is the picture! Instead of the late LaFollette, the republican progressive, speaking for the railroad brotherhoods in the senate, the spokesman is now Senator "Jim" Watson, of Indiana, perhaps the most hard-boiled reactionary in the whole congress. Watson is

Mexicans Forbid All Catholic Protests

(Special to The Daily Worker)
MEXICO CITY, March 4.—The authorities have forbidden demonstrations of any form by Roman Catholics. This includes processions and protest parades. The Roman Catholic authorities have been warned that they will be held strictly accountable for any troubles arising over the enforcement of the law.

The church of the holy family, the adjoining church building and house of the Jesuit priests in charge of the church are being guarded by armed police, and no one is allowed to enter without a police order. The chapel of the old people's home was closed under protest. With the closing of the Pedrito church, one of the most extensive modern sections of the capital remains without a Roman Catholic church.

Detain Hugger Who Asks Victim to Pray

(Special to The Daily Worker)
NEW YORK, March 4.—Dorothy Gates Herrman, former chorus girl and ex-wife of Philip Herrman, son of a wealthy contractor, is under observation in the psychopathic ward at Bellevue hospital after having thrown crowded Broadway into uproar by embracing pedestrians and exhorting them to pray. Twice before Mrs. Herrman was taken to Bellevue for observation.

Wall Street's best bet in the senate. The railroad brotherhood bankers must have been looking thru their "window on Wall Street" when they picked him to champion their cause in Washington.

There is much method in Watson's scheming. He comes up for re-election this November. Now he can go thru the state of Indiana and proclaim himself to all the railroad readers as "a friend of labor." He can do this if the workers blindly follow their traitor leaders.

AFTER thoro investigation, I can find no one who will point out that there is anything really new in the Watson-Parker bill. I can find no one who can point out to me that it offers anything of advantage to the workers on the railroads. Perhaps this is the reason why such "open shop" railroaders as President Atterbury, of the huge Pennsylvania system, where the shopmen are still on strike, was able to join the railroad brotherhood chiefs in support of it. The indications are that the age-long crime of the brotherhoods is again being repeated; that they are again getting some little favors at the expense of their less fortunate and more bitterly exploited brother workers in the shops. In place of the militant shop workers' unions on the Pennsylvania railroad, for instance, we now have Atterbury's "company unions." This was one of many situations that the railroad brotherhood chiefs had to stomach in order to put thru the Watson-Parker bill. But their powers of digestion seem inexhaustible when it comes to masticating class collaboration schemes.

THIS was, of course, another death blow for the "progressive group," whose ambitions had been originally financed by the railroad brotherhoods. The conservative "grand chiefs" who had been carried into the radical camp on the wings of the "Plumb Plan" for the control of the railroads, are now back in the home of reaction. Whether they will again even take up the cry of "McAdoo for President" in 1928 remains to be seen.

This must be very revealing to all those millions who followed LaFollette and the "progressive group" in 1924, because they were promised a third party that would be a labor party. It should teach the workers and poor farmers that they cannot expect middle class politicians to organize their class labor party. The "progressives" may be demoralized and crushed. But the needs of the masses demand satisfaction now more than ever. The struggle for the solution of labor's problems can best be pushed and must be urged under the banners of the labor party.

The "progressives" here in congress are not fighting. They say they are just waiting. They expect the waves of protest to mount high again, and that very soon, when they will again be on the job to exploit this dissatisfaction and coin it to their own advantage. But the workers have learned their lesson from "the LaFollette movement." They do not intend to run up blind alleys that fake progressives prepare for them. They will travel the high road of the labor party.

Prombank Does Heavy Foreign Remittance Business for 1924-25

(Special to The Daily Worker)
MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., March 4.—During the past 1924-25 year the Prombank accepted 131,820 foreign remittances amounting to 34,200,000 rubles and transferred to foreign countries 22,660 remittances totaling 30,800,000 rubles.

Small remittances (under \$100 each) comprise a goodly portion of the remittance operations and total 8,200,000 rubles received and 2,300,000 rubles transferred. The countries with which the remittance operations were most active are: England (accepted 12,000,000 rubles, transferred 12,100,000), Germany (accepted 11,500,000, transferred 11,400,000), United States (accepted 9,000,000, transferred 650,000), France (accepted 350,000, transferred 260,000).

Considerable remittance business was done with the eastern countries, especially Persia, the latter totaling more than 1,000,000 rubles. It must be pointed out that while the remittance operations with England and Germany are of a commercial nature, 80% of those from the United States cover services rendered to individuals.

You do the job twice as well—when you distribute a bundle of THE DAILY WORKER with you story in it.

UNION INVITES BOSS TO SPEAK TO FUR WORKERS

Strikers Give Lie to Employer Propaganda

NEW YORK, March 4.—An opportunity to appear before the striking furriers and present the manufacturers' reasons for opposing certain terms of the new furriers' agreement, was offered by Ben Gold, general manager of the Furriers' Joint Board to Samuel N. Samuels, president of the Fur Manufacturers' Association in reply to an advertisement published in the Jewish press in which Samuels claimed that the union officers had refused him the chance of speaking direct to the strikers and explaining in particular the manufacturers' opposition to equal distribution of work in the shop.

Offer Boss Chance to Speak.

Spokesmen for the strikers offer to hire a hall and give the manufacturers a full opportunity to state their case. They ask Samuels to come and speak not only on the question of distribution of work, but they ask him to prove to the furriers that they do not suffer from occupational diseases; that they have 11 months employment every year; that there are no sluggers hired by the manufacturers to beat up the pickets. They also ask Samuels to explain why he says there is no contracting evil in the fur trade and also to tell what he proposes to do to make the members of his manufacturers' association live up to the agreement with the union after they have signed it.

The settlement committee of the striking furriers has started to take up the applications for settlement received from the Fur Trimming Manufacturers.

Altho the mass picket demonstration was perfectly peaceful without a single arrest, there were fourteen arrests the next morning, when the regular picket squads returned to duty on 24th and 26th Streets. The arrests were made by the police, on charges of disorderly conduct, and the cases came up in Jefferson Market court and were postponed for further hearing.

Arrest Many Strikers.

A number of strikers who were arrested last week were arraigned in Jefferson Market court and 5 were given suspended sentences, while 8 others were postponed. Three workers arrested were brought up in Jefferson Market court before Judge Gordon. In spite of lack of evidence each of them was fined \$10.

The strike committee has engaged Royal Hall for the use of the designers and foremen. Designers and foremen will meet on the first floor of this hall regularly instead of their shops. Isadore Cohen will be in charge of Royal Hall.

ROBERT DUNN SPEAKS ON COMPANY UNIONS AT WORKERS' FORUM

NEW YORK, March 4.—Robert W. Dunn, famous labor investigator, publicist and author, has been secured by the Workers' School for their forum this Sunday night, at 108 East 14th St., 8 p. m. His subject will be one of which he has written various studies and on which he is an authority, "The Union and the Labor Spy."

A phenomenon of great importance in recent industrial development is the growth of the company union. The company unions range all the way from those which are nominally controlled by the workers, as is the case in the B. & O. plan, to unions whose officers are superintendents, foremen and even higher officials of big corporations. This is one of the most effective weapons that the large corporation has so far found for fighting the weak craft union. Another effective weapon that the large corporation employs in terrorizing the worker is the labor spy. Company unions are infected with them, but what is less well known is that labor spies often become high officials of regular trade unions and in strategic positions as respected officers, betray the workers for years at the behest of their masters.

Dunn's talk will be an amazing expose of some of these labor spies and an explanation of how the company unions actually work. On Sunday, March 14, the lecturer will be Jack Stachel and the topic "Class Collaboration." Get the Sunday night forum habit. Come to the Workers' School every Sunday night at 8 p. m.

Are you going to give? Make it a book on Communism!

HELP WANTED.

Modern Grocery of Pittsfield, Mass., at 238 Columbus Ave., requires services of a comrade living in or near Pittsfield, Mass. Bring good standing Communist card.

STRUGGLE FOR CONTROL OVER LEAGUE GROWS

United States Aims at Domination

(Special to The Daily Worker)
LONDON, March 4.—The merry struggle for control of the league of nations thru the determination of which countries shall be represented in its highest body, the council, is producing endless complications. Continuous intrigues are going on, political bargains are being driven, and the peace of Europe seriously jeopardized.

Germany is sure of the seat which has been promised her. None of the council members, with the possible exception of Italy, could conceivably block her admission. In Italy's case this would not only mean a repudiation of her assent to the agreement for Germany's admission but would place her in opposition to England with whom Mussolini concluded not very long ago an agreement for joint military action in case Turkey tries to retake Mosul. It would, moreover, mean the destruction of the Locarno pact, a situation which not even Mussolini is believed to be willing to precipitate.

Germany Can Withdraw

Germany, however, is in the position where she can withdraw her application at the last moment in order to block the admission of Poland to a permanent seat. England's opposition to Poland's admission comes from the fact that Poland is a vassal of France. If Germany were to withdraw her application the prestige of the league would be greatly shattered and the internal struggles intensified. Moreover, the effort to form a solid European bloc for a united front against the Soviet Union would be broken.

Agree on Compromise

The only way out is that which it is apparent the chancelleries of the great powers have taken. This is to effect a compromise and thus put off decisive action until later. Great Britain figures that time is in her favor. The financial crisis in France will, English statesmen hold, weaken that country. Meanwhile the French domination of Poland will lessen because of her inability to relieve the difficult financial conditions of that nation. The compromise, which is authoritatively stated to have been already reached, will give Poland a temporary seat in the council. The claims of Spain, Brazil, and other nations will be shelved for the time being. In order to pacify them, a committee will be appointed to report on the possibilities for enlarging the council. This will postpone a decision until the September assembly of the league.

Policy of U. S.

One of the permanent seats in the council has from the beginning of the league's organization been reserved for the United States. Little is heard in the press of the influence of America in the intrigues going on. It is, however, being quietly, efficiently, and continuously exercised. It is to the interests of American capital to prevent European unity under the

BANKRUPTCY EXPERT OF CONGRESS IS A BANKRUPT, CHARGE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

TOWANDA, Pa., March 4.—L. T. McFadden, of Canton, Pa., representative from this state in congress and chairman of the house committee on banking and currency, was saved from being declared a bankrupt in the local court only by an injunction from federal judge Albert Johnson. The proceedings were brought by the Baker-Mathews Lumber company of Memphis, Tenn., Chicago Lumber and Coal company, St. Louis, Mo., and the Boston Varnish company, Boston, Mass. The petition alleged that McFadden and his company, the McFadden Furniture company, owes over \$50,000.

M. C. Rhone, the congressman's lawyer, asserted that his client was so busy reforming the national bankruptcy laws at Washington that he had no time to look after his personal debts.

hegemony of its chief competitor, Great Britain.

The policy of the United States is to utilize the economic crisis in France and Italy to bring both these nations under its domination in order to drive British influence from the continent and from the Mediterranean, an eventually Britain will never consent to, without endeavoring to decide the conflict by force of arms.

France Ratifies Pact

PARIS, March 4.—The Locarno pact was ratified by the chamber of deputies last night by a vote of 413 to 71. The Communists were solid against the treaty. Part of the nationalist group also voted to reject. The reasons, of course, for the opposition was quite different. The Communists used their position on the fact that the pact instead of being a step to real peace in Europe is only a means for the alignment of the capitalist powers for concerted action against the Soviet Union. It is an effort, they declared, to compose the contradictions which are splitting the capitalist world. They pointed out, moreover, to the fact that it was urgently desired by France and England so that these imperialist nations could concentrate on the fight to suppress uprisings in their colonies and in China. The ground for the Nationalist's objections was that the agreement conceded too much to Germany.

Poland Also Opposes

WARSAW, March 4.—The Polish diet last night ratified the Locarno pact. A resolution demanding that Poland be given a permanent seat in the council was also adopted. Premier Skrzynski will attend the coming session of the league as this country's delegate.

German Chancellor Talks—and Talks

HAMBURG, Germany, March 4.—In an address to the business men and politicians of this city delivered by Chancellor Hans Luther and radiobroadcast all over the country, the chancellor declared that the intrigues going on over the coming session of the league of nations at Geneva "threaten to become a danger to the entire structure of Locarno, built up by the common efforts of nations in the past year. Any change in the composition of the council or organization of the league of nations would," he stated, "bring Germany into an impossible political situation."

Luther indulged in what Americans would have recognized as Wilsonian heroics as he told of how Germany "plans to serve and will serve the best ideals of the community of nations. We see in the league of nations," he emphasized, "an organization in which all the forces slumbering in nations, side by side, will develop common factors useful to all states and nations. We want to increase the ability of the league to help develop its ideals for peace." And the social-democrats, once acclaimed as the leading revolutionary working class party, seconds the chancellor's polished phrases and does its best to bid the workers to the Locarno pact.

Hoover Aids Radio Trust Hog the Air

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Norman Baker, president of an independent association of radio broadcasters, and owner of a radio at Muscatine, Ia., is in Washington, attacking Secretary Hoover's regulation of the use of the ether. He told the senate committee on interstate commerce that the commerce department is chiefly interested in the White and Dill bills for radio control because the department has need of protection against its own violations of law. He demanded a congressional inquiry into Hoover's alleged discrimination in the granting of the use of various wave lengths to sending stations.

Baker charged that Hoover has given the biggest radio companies, which are moving toward a private monopoly, the choicest wave bands and wave lengths. Small concerns are crowded together—between 280 and 290 meters.

Watch the Saturday Magazine Section for new features every week. This is a good issue to give to your fellow worker.

NEGRO LABOR CONGRESS ADDS MANY BRANCHES

Organization Plans Big Educational Campaign

By ESTHER LOWELL

NEW YORK — (FP)—March 4.—Branches of the American Negro Labor Congress are functioning in Boston, Worcester, Providence, Bridgeport, New York and other cities visited by organizer Lovett Fort-Whiteman on the New England leg of his eastern tour. Fort-Whiteman says that he finds a splendid response among Negro workers in these northern industrial cities and many new members join the movement toward greater freedom.

The New York branch meeting at the 135th street public library (Harlem branch in the midst of the Negro district) was well attended and the eager questioning by the audience indicated genuine interest in the American Negro Labor Congress. Fort-Whiteman carefully explained that the A. N. L. C. is encouraging Negro workers wherever possible to enter existing unions, to organize themselves and seek entrance to present trade unions, to organize independently if necessary, where other unions do not exist or continue to keep their doors closed to colored workers. Fort-Whiteman seeks the aid of all workers, white and colored, in organizing Negro workers and educating them toward understanding their economic as well as social position in the world.

To Publish Pamphlets

To further the educational work, the American Negro Labor Congress is planning the publication of a series of pamphlets. John Owens, A. N. L. C. organizer in California, is the author of The Negro Racialist, which will soon be off the press. Owens is to cover the west coast circuit, organizing, as Fort-Whiteman is now doing in the east and middle eastern states. Owens has been working among Mexican Japanese, Chinese and Negro cotton pickers in Imperial Valley, California, and succeeded in organizing these diverse groups in a strike which won them 20% wage increases and improved conditions.

The Negro and the social order, the Negro and trade unions, the Negro and world imperialism are other titles in the A. N. L. C. pamphlet series. The official organ of the congress is the Negro Champion, edited by Fort-Whiteman in Chicago. A research department is gathering all available information on the Negro, particularly in American industry and agriculture. The American Negro Labor Congress expects to send several delegates to the international conference of colonial peoples, which is to be held in Brussels, Belgium, this spring. Representatives from India, China, Africa, countries, West Indies, the Philippines, etc., will be present to discuss their problems and attempt the formulation of an international program to offset that of British, French, Italian, American, and other nations' imperialism.

SAILORS FEAR TAMPA POLICE DESERT SHIPS

Norwegian Vice-Consul Demands Raids End

TAMPA, Fla., March 4.—Terrorization of sailors by frequent brutal raids by the Tampa police along the waterfront and the exonerated of Policemen Gulligle for the cold-blooded murder of John Pettijohn, fireman on the steamship Barbara, has caused six members of the crew of the freighter Modica to desert their ship. Following the arrest of Albert Anderson as he was leaving the Modica and his being thrown into jail on a trumped-up charge and then fined \$10 the next morning on a charge of drunkenness, the Norwegian vice-consul protested against this act of the police and demanded an investigation, which the mayor and police have ignored. The captain of the Modica brought out that Anderson was not drunk. It is charged that many of the police walk around the waterfront none too sober and try to display their "Americanism" to the sailors of foreign vessels.

Captain Olafur Holck, commander of the Norwegian freighter "Christensen Michelsen" appeared before the vice-consul and complained that due to the terror tactics of the police a number of his sailors had left the ship.

Denver Boilermakers Win 8 Cents Increase

DENVER, March 4.—Union boiler makers have won an 8 cent increase in wages. They now receive 85 cents an hour. The helpers' scale is 70 cents an hour. This new scale affects practically every large plant in the city with the exception of the city water works, where non-union conditions prevail.

Draft Laws Requiring Guards on Machines Run by N. Y. Children

NEW YORK — (FP)—Three new rules are scheduled for incorporation in New York state labor law as the result of the hearing by the Industrial Board. The new regulations provide that no child under 16 shall be permitted to operate any machine having a shearing, punching, pressing, squeezing, drawing or cutting action, and that no worker of 16 to 18 shall be permitted to operate such machines unless the machines are equipped with guards to protect workers' hands. Fifty-six per cent of accidents to child workers are caused by machinery, George Alger of the Child Labor Committee testified.

MOTHERS DEMAND BETTER SCHOOLS FOR CHILDREN

Plan Strike to Force Better Conditions

BROOKLYN, March 4.—Unendurable conditions in Public School 148 of this city and insolent handling of the children by the teachers and the officials brought the mothers of the district together in mass protest, telling their stories to the Organization of Mothers and making out affidavits to be presented to the proper authorities demanding changes.

The crisis came as three more children were run over and badly injured at dangerous crossings which they are compelled to cross in the way to schools to which they were assigned outside of their own district. In spite of the care the mothers are taking in bringing their children to and from school, accidents are continually taking place.

Put Children in Basement

When the school board decided some weeks ago to compel the mothers to send their children to distant schools the mothers went on strike and refused to let their children risk their lives at the dangerous crossings where many children have been killed. This resulted in victory for the mothers, but a victory that was turned into defeat by the school board and superintendent. For the children were allowed to come back to their own school they were huddled into the assembly room in the basement, where there is no outside light at any time and where the air is bad and damp and the room badly heated. Here the children of 1A, 1B, 2A and 2B and many other grades are packed together with change of teachers every few minutes, and no attempt made at all to carry on the regular school work.

This morning Betty Zlot, organizer of the United Mothers of Williamsburg, stated that the children are given no lessons and are not expected to do anything. They are made to run around and use chalk and do some drawing to keep them from too much mischief, but there is no regular instruction and no order.

No Books Provided

No books are provided by the school and the teachers openly state that they do not intend to give these children an education. They insult the mothers when they call, and drive them out, telling them that they will let the children grow up as dull as possible, for the mothers had no business to interfere with the decision of the board of education when it wanted to send the children to other schools.

At present more than one-third of the children are home sick with colds and from the coal gas that is always thick in the damp basement that is called the assembly room. It is so cold in the basement that children are compelled to wear their overcoats all of the time.

Mr. Volt said to the mothers who came to protest that they had no business there and ordered them out. Insult Working Class Mothers. When Mrs. Fanny Vigdor brought her child to one of the classes the teacher told her to take the child back. In a sassy way the teacher told the mother that talk is cheap and that the mothers could talk all they pleased, but the children would be kept in the assembly room just the same. When told that by running the children up and down they get sick the teacher replied that it served them right.

Mrs. Gussie Kaplan was told her boy was not in the school at all and later she got his card that showed he had a good grade, and at last she was told that if he remained he would become stupid, as they did not expect to teach the children of mothers who struck if they could help it.

Mothers Plan Another Strike

Kate Gitlow, who has been helping the organized mothers to get results, showed the parents that only by the power of organization and a determined effort could they expect to win. It was decided that if the board of education does not act and give the children decent conditions and proper teachers they will go on a strike again and keep it up till they win their full rights. Clarence Miller is giving assistance to the young students as well as to the mothers' organization.

Quebec Feels Quake

MONTREAL, Quebec, March 4.—Five earthquake shocks were felt in the upper section of the city of Quebec.

CAL'S COHORTS NOW TERRORIZE MEXICAN LABOR

Launch New Attack on Foreign-Born Workers

(Continued from page 1.)

Gunmen Go Free

The Coolidge administration with its cohorts in Chicago claim they are trying to rid the city of gunmen and gangsters and that these raids will serve that purpose. In the raids so far but one or two gunmen have been captured. The others were "tipped off" by these Coolidge cohorts hours before the raids and had ample opportunity to go to districts where they would not be molested. Gunmen and gangsters are needed to staff ballot boxes, steel elections and aid the administration smash unions. Those who were arrested were workers—most of them laborers.

The foreign-born workers are being terrorized and with the new raids on the Mexican quarter one can easily expect raids on other sections of the city.

When a number of police heads were approached on the real reason for the raids they ironically commented that the deportation drive had caused an "unprecedented rush for citizenship papers. These damned foreigners who made no efforts to head the Americanization efforts of the American Legion and other patriotic societies have been suddenly seized with an intense desire to become citizens," commented one of the police heads as he pointed out that the circuit and superior courts are swamped with applicants for citizenship papers.

From Foreign-Born Councils

The answer of the foreign-born workers to these brutal raids on the lodging-houses and homes of foreign-born workers should be the organization of strong councils for the Protection of Foreign-Born Workers. The Coolidge administration is determined to persecute and terrorize the foreign-born workers so that the open-shop employers in this country can lower wages, lengthen hours and increase production.

Chicago Unions Must Help

The foreign-born workers, thru strongly organized councils, can beat back these vicious attacks. Native-born workers must aid the foreign-born workers, as this attack on the working conditions of the foreign-born will have its effects on the native-born. Chicago unions should immediately start organization drives to organize the unorganized foreign-born and native-born workers and aid in the organization of the Councils for the Protection of the Foreign-Born.

PAPER PLATE AND BAG MAKERS FAVOR DELEGATION TO RUSSIA

NEW YORK, March 4.—The Paper Plate and Bag Makers' Local 107 of New York City have pledged \$15 towards a fund of the "Trade Union Committee for Organizing a Labor Delegation to the Soviet Union" and has passed the following resolution on the need of a labor delegation to the Soviet Union:

"Whereas, the experiences gained by the Russian working class during these eight years of struggle are of the most profound interest and importance to the workers of all countries, and

"Whereas, the labor movements of nearly every country in the world have sent delegations to the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics to study the conditions as they are and to make full reports to the workers of their respective countries and

"Whereas, the American labor movement till this day has not only failed to send a delegation to Soviet Russia, but persists in taking its information from the enemies of the labor movement regarding the great social changes now taking place in Soviet Russia,

"Therefore, Be It Resolved, That we go on record for the formation of a trade union delegation to the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, composed of responsible representatives of the organized labor movement, who shall bring back to the workers of this country accurate and authentic information on the true state of affairs, the life and conditions of the working class in the Soviet Union."

Kuominchun Troops Defeat Chang Tso-Lin Reinforcements

LONDON, Mar. 4.—Reinforcements rushed from Peking in armored motor cars have temporarily checked the advancing armies of General Li Chang Ling, the principal ally of Chang Tso-Lin, warlord of Manchuria. He has been seeking for the past week to effect a union with Chang, whose main body of troops is engaged in a death grapple with the national army at Ma-chang, not far from Tientsin.

On the outcome of this battle depends the domination of Peking. The timely arrival of fresh troops turned Ling from his objective and will prevent him from relieving the hard-pressed Chang Tso-Lin army for some time. Many casualties are reported on both sides.

Kuominchun Troops Defeat Chang Tso-Lin Reinforcements

OSLO, Norway, March 4.—The conservatives have been asked to form a new cabinet. A prior attempt to establish a conservative-agrarian coalition cabinet had failed because of the agrarians' demand that the radicals be invited to participate. Together the conservatives and the agrarians have a majority in the storting.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it.

Your Union Meeting

First Friday, March 5, 1926.

237 Bakers and Confr., 3420 W. Roosevelt.

Bookbinders, 175 W. Washington St., 8 p. m.

28 Broom Makers, 810 W. Harrison St. Building, Trades Council, 180 W. Washington.

1 Carpenters, 175 W. Washington.

70 Carpenters, 2705 W. 35th St. Carpenters' District Council, 12 E. Erie St.

2200 Carpenters, 4339 S. Halsted St.

274 Electricians, 2901 W. Monroe St.

274 Electricians, 4141 W. Lake St.

779 Electricians, R. R., 5824 S. Halsted St.

564 Firemen and Engineers, 5438 S. Halsted St.

84 Glass Workers, Emily and Marshall.

225 Hod Carriers, Monroe and Peoria Sts.

Ladies' Garment Workers, Joint Board, 329 W. Van Buren St.

83 Machinists, 113 S. Ashland Blvd.

113 Machinists, 415 S. Ashland Blvd.

273 Painters, 2345 So. Kedzie Ave.

637 Painters, School and Sheffield Ave.

113 Painters, 3140 Indiana Ave.

1332 Painters, 3140 Indiana Ave.

612 Plumbers, 929 S. Chicago Ave.

346 Railway Carmen, Village Hall, Kolsie, Ill.

376 Railway Carmen, Village Hall, Kolsie, Ill.

328 Ave. Clerks, 20 W. Randolph St.

679 Railway Clerks, 9 S. Clinton St.

1356 Railway Clerks, Ft. Dearborn Hotel.

4 Railroad Trainmen, 1036 E. 64th St.

119 Railroad Trainmen, 3349 North Ave.

158 Railroad Trainmen, 9120 Commercial Ave.

367 Sheet Metal Workers, Ashland and Van Buren.

South Chicago Trades and Labor Assembly, 5139 Commercial Ave.

2 Stage Hands, 412 Capitol Bldg.

12 Street Mounters, 808 Wabash Ave.

3 Teachers (Women), Women's City Club Room, 430 p. m.

Telegraphers (Com.), 312 S. Clark St.

484 Waitresses, 19 W. Adams Street, 3 p. m.

Women's Union Label League 220 S. Ashland Blvd.

(Note—Unless otherwise stated all meetings are at 8 p. m.)

N. Y. I. L. D. Thanks Economy Exchange for Donations to Bazaar

NEW YORK.—The International Labor Defense wishes to extend their thanks and appreciation to the Economy Exchange, of No. 6106-18th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., for their contribution of the entire stock that they had of heavy underwear of various sizes, winter hats for children, dresses, stockings, and innumerable other things in the line of dry goods.

These articles were contributed towards the bazaar that was held on February 10th-13th inclusive, and quite a bit of money was realized for them.

I. L. D. Branch No. 4.

Trumbull Will Speak for Pittsburgh Y.W.L.

PITTSBURGH, March 4.—Walter Trumbull will speak at the Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller St., Friday evening, March 19, at 8 p. m. His subject will be: "What militarism means to the young workers." The meeting will be under the auspices of the Young Workers League. Admission will be 25 cents.

"The unions are the pillars of the workers' power,"—Losovsky.

CELEBRATE ANNIVERSARY OF POLISH COMMUNIST PAPER NEXT SUNDAY

Sunday afternoon at 2 p. m. at Schoenhoffen's Hall, Ashland and Milwaukee Aves., there will be a huge concert and meeting celebrating the second anniversary of the Polish Communist paper, Trybuna Robotnicza.

Among speakers will be Robert Minor, editor of the new Saturday magazine of The DAILY WORKER, known in the revolutionary movement as an outstanding leader and one of the best speakers; Paul Trumbull, just released from federal prison where he spent a year for his Communist activity and propaganda in the U. S. army. There will also be Polish speakers.

On the program are: Dances by Comrades Hilda Reed, Elsie Newman and Emma Blechmidt.

Russian, Turkish and Spanish dances by Miss Jean Blasak, a professional dancer.

Classical dance by little Sofia Marek.

Russian mandolinist orchestra. Recitals in Polish and Russian. Piano solo by A. S. Hambro. Everyone who comes will have a good time. Tickets 25 cents.

Ask Conservatives to Establish Cabinet

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DETROIT T. U. E. WILL MEET ON SATURDAY NIGHT

Will Discuss Communist Unionism

DETROIT, March 4.—"Company unionism, class collaboration and role of the left wing" is the subject of a lecture which will be delivered for the Detroit local general group of the Trade Union Educational League March 6 at 8 p. m. in the House of Masses, 2646 St. Aubin Ave.

Company unionism has developed much since the end of the world war in this country that there are some \$14 different company unions with a membership of nearly 2,000,000.

Company unionism is the class collaboration put into effect by the employers with their employees in order to cheapen production, stop growth real unionism and stop any militancy action on the part of the workers! Increases in wages and better working conditions.

On the opposite side of the picture the class collaboration policy of labor bureaucrats which finds its expression in "B. & O. unionism," the new theory adopted at the last American Federation of Labor convention at the Watson-Parker bill now being fostered by such labor-haters as General Atterbury of the Pennsylvania.

To offset these two parallel strands of class collaboration which tend to converge into a form of semi-company unionism, is the task of the left wing in the labor movement. This subject will be gone into at this meeting. The speaker is J. W. Johnson, active secretary of the national committee of the Trade Union Educational League. All progressives in the trade union are invited to attend this meeting.

Pass Watson-Parker Bill

WASHINGTON, March 4.—By rollcall vote of 318 to 13 the Watson-Parker rail labor bill abolishing the Railroad Labor Board passed the House.

This was preceded by a vote of 25 to 16, by which the House rejected motion by Blanton of Texas to send it back to committee for hostile amendment. Representative Garner of Tennessee, democratic floor leader and Representative Garner of Texas ranking democrat on the ways and means committee, joined Blanton in last-ditch opposition. Beedy and Nelson of Maine were also in the minority. The bill has been favorably reported in the Senate.

Police Charged With Murder

Arthur Klein, a Cook county high way policeman, was held to the Lak county grand jury on a charge of manslaughter by a coroner's jury investigating the death of Samuel D. Christopher of Highland Park.

Just Off the Press!

Marx and Engels



on REVOLUTION IN AMERICA.

By Heinz Neuman.

Marx and Engels were keenly aware of the development of American labor fifty years ago.

In this unusual booklet, Heinz Neuman, one of the most prominent figures of the Communist movement in Germany—home of Karl Marx—well presents their analysis of American labor and the road it must take to final victory.

The lessons of Marx are still applicable today in this country—making the booklet of not only historical but also of immediate and practical value to all workers. It is

No. 6 in The Little Red Library

10 Cents.

Twelve Copies for One Dollar.

Workers (Communist) Party

ANNIVERSARY OF PARIS COMMUNE TO BE OBSERVED

Last Day of the Com- mune," Dramatized

The fifty-fifth anniversary of the Paris Commune will be commemorated in Chicago with a huge demonstration under the auspices of the International Labor Defense, Chicago local. D. has grown within the past months to 20,000 collective and individual members, representing 50 churches and affiliated organizations, consequence of this added strength,



Wall of the Communards in Paris.

L. D. expects a mass gathering at Ashland Blvd. Auditorium on March 6 for the observance of Paris Commune Day.

The features on the program will include a spectacular short drama of the days of the Communards' stand; a three-reel film of the Paris Commune; a stage picture symbolizing the international solidarity of workers; their own class defense; and speakers, Bishop William Montgomery, Robert Minor and J. W. Johnson.

Various committees are at work preparing this super-program and attending to a wide-spread advertising campaign. Scores of thousands of posters, leaflets and tickets have been issued to do justice to the significance of the Paris Commune and its particular commemoration in Chicago.

Tickets may be bought for 25c in advance or for 50c at the door. They are now on sale at the local I. L. D. office, 23 So. Lincoln, at various book stores, newspaper offices, etc.

Entertainment and Dance on Saturday at Workers' Lyceum

Everyone must get ready for the entertainment and dance this coming Saturday evening, March 6th, at the Workers' Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Blvd. The dance will be held under the auspices of the Workers Party, Sub-section No. 6. Everybody is assured good time.

New York Woman's Day Celebration Takes Place Saturday Night

NEW YORK, March 4.—The Workers (Communist) Party has arranged a big mass meeting to celebrate International Women's Day on Saturday evening, March 6, 1936, at Central Opera House, 67th St. and 3rd Ave., at 8 o'clock.

A wonderful concert program has been arranged. The New York symphony children's orchestra, under the direction of H. Kassel, will be one of the big features at the meeting. The orchestra consists of 60 children.

The Brownsville Pioneer will stage a tableau, where they will portray the necessity of proletarian women to organize. This is something unique and you must not miss it.

Working class women's organizations will come en masse. Pictures will be taken of the different groups of women.

Tickets are selling at 25 cents and can be obtained at the Workers (Communist) Party office, 108 East 14th street, and from all party members.

Ben Gitlow, Lena Chernenko, Rose Pastor Stokes and Kate Gitlow will be the speakers. The Young Workers (Communist) League and the Pioneer will also have speakers, Margaret Undus, secretary of the women's department of the Workers Party, District No. 2, will be chairman.

Lenin Funeral Picture Shown in Pittsburgh

PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 4.—The three-reel Lenin funeral film will be shown at the celebration of the eighth anniversary of the Comintern on Saturday, March 6, at 8 p. m., at the International Socialist Lyceum, 805 James street, N. S., Pittsburgh. This is a really wonderful picture, showing the hundreds of thousands of workers and peasants that turned out to pay tribute to the Founder of the Communist International. Speakers will explain the history and role of the Comintern in the struggle for the emancipation of the worker. Admission 50 cents. Auxiliaries Workers' Party School and the Young Workers' League.

CHICAGO INTERNATIONAL WOMAN'S DAY MEETING SATURDAY, MARCH 6

International Woman's Day will be celebrated in Chicago by a mass meeting and entertainment on Saturday night, March 6, at Northwest Hall, North and Western Aves.

Speakers will talk on "Women and the Trade Union," "Women and the Class War," "The Working Class Housewife," and "Women in Soviet Russia."

All working class men and women are asked to attend this celebration

BOSTON OPENS CLASSES IN COMMUNISM

Form Workers' School in District One

BOSTON, March 4.—Boston is now reorganized on the shop and street nuclei basis and the units are beginning to understand their tasks in the new form of organization. Side by side with the general activity of the nuclei, however, the carrying on of the everyday tasks of the party must go a systematic education of the party members, to make them understand fully these tasks, to fit them to perform these tasks more effectively, to increase the theoretical level of the party. Only by a thorough understanding of Communist theory and practice can our members qualify for leadership among the masses of workers.

To this end the Workers' School of Boston has been formed and will begin its sessions early in March with a number of classes designed to infuse the spirit of Leninist theory and practice into the membership of the district.

"Fundamentals of Communism," a course of eight lessons, is the prescribed minimum which every member should cover. Outlined by the Agitprop of the Communist International, it is the basic course for every Communist. Party units should delegate the comrade best qualified to take the course and then conduct a class on the subject in the unit.

Methods of Work in Shop Nuclei is a course invaluable to party functionaries. At least one member from each unit, preferably the secretary-organizer, should take this course, which will be conducted by Bert Miller, District Organizer.

Classes in English will be given for those who need a better understanding of the language and will differ from the English courses in the public schools in that they will connect the study up with the work in the unions and in the party. It is expected that enrollment in this course will be heavy and a number of classes with competent teachers are planned in different cities throughout the district.

A course in Imperialism for advanced students will be given, taking in the salient features of the present stage of finance capitalism, the conflicts that arise therefrom and the inherent contradictions that will result in the final overthrow of the capitalist system. Max Lerner will conduct this class.

Leninism, a class in the theory and tactics of our movement, is open to advanced students who have the necessary grasp of economics and history. H. J. Cantor, District Agitprop Director, will act as instructor.

Classes are planned in trade unionism and in Workers' Correspondence if the registration is sufficient. Enrollment cards are in the hands of all units and all comrades who are desirous of taking courses should register at once at 36 Causeway Street, party headquarters. A fee of one dollar will be charged to cover expenses for the term. Enroll now. Do not delay. A strong Workers' School in Boston means a strong, healthy party in District One.

CAPITAL CLASS LESSON FOR MONDAY NIGHT

Next Monday's lesson for the class in "Capital" includes pages 235 to 268 of the first volume and the problems are as follows:

- 1—Give the formula for a realization of surplus value of \$500, thru an investment of capital the composition of which is \$4,000 constant and \$100 variable.
- 2—What is the rate of surplus-value in this problem?
- 3—How do you arrive at this conclusion?
- 4—If constant capital increases to \$8,000 and the variable capital and surplus remain the same is there a change in the rate of surplus-value?
- 5—Is there a difference between the rate of surplus value and the amount of exploitation?
- 6—Explain briefly the bourgeois economist's explanation of the above example on the basis of the illustration used by Marx on pages 244 to 248.
- 7—If the laborer only works two hours a day and is paid but for that time does the capitalist then realize surplus value.
- 8—Is there a universal system of determining the normal working day?
- 9—How does the capitalist strive to increase his surplus products?

H. M. WICKS, Instructor.

Women's Day Celebration
In Chicago
SATURDAY EVE., MARCH 6
at
NORTHWEST HALL
Cor. North and Western Aves.
(3rd floor.)
All friendly organizations are
requested not to arrange other
affairs on that day.

Request Mississippi Governor Not to Sign Anti-Evolution Bill

NEW YORK. (FP).—Governor Harry L. Whitfield of Mississippi is urged not to sign the anti-evolution bill passed by the state legislature, in a telegram sent by the American Civil Liberties Union. The union proposes to take the bill thru the courts with the Tennessee law if the governor signs. The telegram states that "public school boards can determine teaching according to local sentiment" and adds that "leading churchmen and educators all over the country oppose penalizing the teaching of science."

AKRON ORGANIZES DEFENSE COUNCIL FOR FOREIGN-BORN

Eleven Organizations Join in Move

(Special to The Daily Worker)
AKRON, Ohio, March 4.—A very successful conference was held here, resulting in the organization of a council for the Protection of Foreign-Born Workers. Eleven organizations sent delegates to the conference, which was filled with enthusiasm and determination to wage a stiff campaign in behalf of the foreign-born workers of this city.

Delegate E. Triva opened the meeting, explaining its purpose, and then introduced the speaker of the conference, Sadie Amter. She analyzed the bills now before congress to register, photograph and fingerprint the foreign-born workers in this country and clearly showed that these were a menace not only to the alien workers in this country, but to the entire labor movement of the United States.

What the Bills Will Do.
"If you walk on the streets you are in danger of being stopped by a policeman, who will demand your registration card. If you have none, it will be all right for the time being. If you proceed a few steps further, another cop will stop you, and that can continue no matter where you are. You will be safe nowhere."

"The American worker, who cannot be distinguished by his looks, will be exposed to the same interference. But the main purpose of the bill is to lower the conditions, first of the foreign-born workers who are the predominating elements in the basic industries of the country, and then all workers in this country. This is the menace, and we must challenge it by means of Councils for the Protection of Foreign-Born Workers. These bills must not pass, and if the workers of this country organize they will not pass."

Elect Executive Committee.
An executive committee of nine was elected, with E. Triva as president. A. Sell, secretary, and P. Jaklin, treasurer. A mass meeting will be held here in the near future to mobilize the workers of the city against the vicious bill.

The conference adopted a resolution denouncing this legislation and calling on all working class bodies to agitate against it.

FREE LITERATURE SUPPLIED.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Free copies of THE DAILY WORKER, Tribune, Robotnik, Pravda, and Worker and Truth, can be secured from Frank Alder, 821 Clydesdale St., Milwaukee.

ELECTRICITY IS DANGER IN MINE SAYS ENGINEER

NEW YORK. (FP).—Electricity may soon be the greatest hazard in American coal mines, declares D. Harrington, consulting engineer of Salt Lake City, in the Industrial Safety issue of the Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. The use of electricity is increasing by leaps and bounds in our coal mines, Harrington says, and "looks as probably the greatest cause of future fires and explosions, as well as causing numerous electrocutions, etc., by contact." Harrington insists that "electrical installations underground should be made fully as carefully as in surface buildings" and suggests proper precautions for use of electricity in our increasingly mechanized mines.

Blames Speed-up System.

The engineer complains that "a large amount of the lack of safety in our coal mines is due to the interference of outsiders who never see even the outside of the mines and certainly do not in any manner endanger their own lives by going into mines made unsafe by their orders." Harrington blames the speed-up order of the business management by men who "frequently know little or nothing of coal mining—having been chosen because of family connections to higher officials," etc., for ruthlessly endangering workers' lives in mines by forcing disregard of safety measures.

Mining Laws Unenforced.

The engineer charges that not only mining company officials, but even miners are not fully informed on the best safety devices, the miners could not install safety devices anyway. He charges that fire bosses and foremen are too often ignorant and strangely get by examinations that would make college graduates blink, that these smaller mine officials are dominated by company higher ups who "have practically no legal responsibility for the safety of underground workers." He asserts that mining laws in most states are out of date and "practically never enforced."

Dangers to Miners.

The greatest present dangers to workers in American coal mines are: explosions and fires; non-inflammable but asphyxiating gases which are sometimes invisible, odorless and tasteless; falls of roof and coal which kill four times as many workers as explosions do; underground haulage, causing one and a half times the fatalities of explosions. Over 700,000 underground mine workers are subject to these industrial hazards daily. Of the 850,000 coal mine workers in the United States there are about 2,500 killed annually and over 30,000 incapacitated for over 14 days; 75,000 to 100,000 slightly injured. The fatality rate in United States coal mines per 1,000 workers is two to three times that in Great Britain or France, where mining conditions are more difficult.

Harrington reiterates the reduction of accidents which rock dusting would bring, the value of watering around working faces, exclusion of open lights, provision of good ventilation, and suggests many other safety measures which would have saved many miners' lives. He states that the term "nongaseous mine is a misnomer" and that "all precautions now thought necessary for the most dangerously gaseous mine should be taken for every mine; even then our coal mines would be none too safe."

Send in that sub!

A Communist Classic

The Theory and Practice of

LENINISM

by I. STALIN



The principles of our great leader—his contribution to Communist theory—his service to the world Communist movement—

All these are the subject of this booklet, written by a close co-worker of LENIN and the present secretary of the Russian Communist Party. It is one of those splendid contributions sure to remain a classic of Communist literature.

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WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

LOVESTONE TO GREET TRUMBULL AT YOUNG WORKERS BANQUET

All Working Class Organizations Are Requested to Send Official Delegations to Greet Walter Trumbull on His Release from Alcatraz Military Prison.

That will be some of the additional attractive features arranged by the Young Workers (Communist) League by the banquet to welcome Walter Trumbull back to the ranks of the militant working class movement.

All working class organizations, youth and adult, are requested to take this question up immediately and send their official delegations. The banquet takes place on Sunday evening, March 7, 1936, at Imperial Hall, 2409 North Halsted street.

YOUNG TEXTILE WORKERS OF PASSAIC SEE CLASS STRUGGLE

By HARRY H. FOX.

The first time in history of the labor movement the young textile strikers of Passaic, N. J., have realized that they belong to the working class.

Before the strike they did not realize that they were a class. They believed that the bosses, the mayor, the judges and the police, who are the representatives of the republican party and democratic party controlled by the big millionaires, were their friends.

But they soon found out who are their friends and who are their enemies. When they came out on strike and went on the picket line early in the morning, they found the police stationed in the mills and outside protecting the property of the bosses and driving away the pickets so that the scabs could get into the mill.

So when these young textile workers who went out on the picket line early in the morning and seeing the police stationed at every mill ready to disturb their picket lines, they began to think, many of them asking each other why do they disturb our picket line. Haven't we got a right to walk on the sidewalk? Don't we pay taxes? Does everything belong to the bosses?

And as the strike went along the strikers arranged a parade and they invited the mayor to march with them. The majestic mayor refused to march with the workers that have elected him to office. These young textile workers kept on saying to each other, if the mill bosses or the business men would have invited the mayor to go on a parade with them, he would not have refused. Many strikers said that the mayor will not walk with cheap people. The working people are considered cheap people. It is not to his honor to walk with the working people that have elected him.

Yes, they have learned another lesson. When they wanted to cross the bridge to Clifton, many of them living in Clifton, they were met by the clubs of the police of Clifton and Garfield, their heads split, throwing women to the ground, clubbing them and arresting and giving them 30 to 90 days' sentences for doing nothing.

They have realized that the mayor, the judges and police are controlled by the bosses. They also realized that the republican party and democratic party are parties of the bosses.

The strikers say we belong to the working class. We will fight the bosses. Especially the young workers are very enthusiastic. They sing working class songs, they write articles about the strike in the Young Worker and The DAILY WORKER.

In one of the strikers' halls a young girl took a Young Worker in her hands and hollered to the boys selling the local capitalist paper: "Get away from here with these rotten bosses' papers."

Holding in her arms the Young Worker, she hollered: "This is the working class paper."

This is the spirit of the young textile strikers of Passaic.

YOUNG WORKERS EXPLOITED IN ST. LOUIS BOX FACTORY

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Last year while looking for a job I applied at the Fehlig Bros. Box Co. in St. Louis. There were about ten young fellows assembled outside the gate, which was something unusual, for in the preceding three months of job-hunting there had been anywhere from 20 to 50 unemployed congregated at every advertised vacancy.

As we stood waiting for someone to summon us there was the usual swamping of job-hunting reminiscences.

One of the applicants pessimistically asserted he had heard the box company was a "damned poor paying place." Judging from the previous talk all the shops in the city were "damned poor paying places!"

The boss called us aside after a while and after the usual preliminaries said he needed two boys who were willing to work for 20 cents an hour. The ad had not stated the number wanted, but had just said, "Boys Wanted," thus getting a large number to apply.

Dismay was apparent on all their faces and I was not exactly jubilant. It was the first chance in 3 months however and I remained with two others. The boss selected the biggest of the other two and me.

When we were alone he told us he would give us 22½ cents an hour. He had made sure of his flunkies first! We were first put at unloading

trucks of boxes down a chute to a truck in the alley. After about an hour at this the foreman called me to the framemaker as helper. Here as speedily as possible I worked out the 50-hour week, from 7:30 a. m. to 12 noon and from 12:30 to 5:00 p. m., Saturday from 7:30 in the morning to 12:30 o'clock.

There was no provision for eating lunch and the lavatory was a filthy abominable hole. The foreman assumed a sneering attitude towards the workers who were mostly young fellows.

Whenever any talk about the shop came up they always speculated on the chances of getting employment at another box factory where, from their talk, slightly better conditions prevailed.

TRUMBULL MEETING IN PITTSBURGH

PITTSBURGH, Pa. — Walter Trumbull, class war prisoner, recently released from Alcatraz Military Prison will speak on "What Militarism means to the Young Workers," at Labor Lyceum, 35 Miller Street, Pittsburgh, Pa., on Friday, March 19, 8 p. m. All young and adult workers are invited.

See the motion picture of class war prisoners' aid in Europe and America at the International Labor Defense commemoration of the Paris Commune at Ashland Auditorium on March 19.

Young and Adult Workers Are Invited to the

BANQUET

to welcome

Walter Trumbull

on Sunday Evening, March 7th, 1936

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FIRST PRIZE WINNER. MINNEAPOLIS STEEL COMBINE HAS 'NEW' POLICY

Lengthen Hours, Speed
Up Workers, Cut Wages

By a Worker Correspondent.
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 4.—The Minneapolis Steel and Machinery Co., the largest manufacturing plant in Minneapolis, is starting its second year of production under a new policy. The substance of this new policy is "larger production and further reduction in economies." So reads the report. With these words the company describes its scheme of intensifying the exploitation of the workers employed in its shops.

Introduce Speed-Up.
W. C. McFarlane, who is now president of the company, came to Minneapolis last year from Chicago as an "efficiency expert." The effect of his work was immediately felt by the workers. All production was put on a piece work basis. The nine-hour day was established as the minimum work day. The night shift worked 11 and a half hours, five nights a week. Overtime required many workers to put in twelve and fourteen hours.

This was followed by a systematic cutting of the piece rates. Work was rushed thru at a terrible pace and piled up in all corners of the shops. By the middle of summer the lay-off began. The majority of workers were turned out to the streets.

This January the company opened up again on a large scale. This time with the system better organized and more oppressive. All production workers work ten hours and overtime. The average rate for a skilled mechanic is sixty cents an hour. It is only by the most intense work that piece worker can make more. For working 12 and 14 hours at the machines the workers receive a measly seven dollars.

Foremen Organize.
An incident happened in the machine shop which is of real interest. The foremen, who are also being oppressed by the "new economics," organized and approached the company with a demand for more wages. They were turned down. Then they tried to get something out of their men.

Leo Crumholtz, foreman on the balcony, approached his men with the "soft stuff" that they were making more money than he was. He put a proposition up to them by which he would guarantee them sixty cents an hour providing that they would give him one-half of what they made over that. The men saw thru the idea and were not in the mood to accept it. How far the company was behind this move to speed up workers cannot be determined.

Workers Must Join Union.
The workers in the shop should follow the example of the foremen and organize for higher wages and shorter hours, and attain their demands fighting the company and not going with the company as the foremen attempted to do.
The new policy is part of the policy of the steel trust to beat down the standard of living of the American workers. This is the local expression of this campaign. The only way that the workers can prevent this onslaught on the American workers is by organizing into strong unions.

Painters' Local Insists on Company Living Up to Union Conditions

By a Worker Correspondent.
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 4.—At the last meeting of Painters Local No. 186 the business agent reported a job at the Powers Mercantile Co. a large department store, where the company wanted sixteen men to work ten hours a night. The union decided that the job should be done by thirty-two workers working on two shifts of six hours.

This was the proper decision for the union to make for this gives employment to a larger number of workers and does not let a few hog big wages. The men will be paid time and a half for night work, and this will mean nine hours pay for them. Actions such as these by an organization show the workers who are not yet organized the benefits of organization.

Greetings Received From Comrade in USSR

(By a Worker Correspondent.)
Comrade Onufry Michaluk, formerly of South Bend, Ind., who is at present in the agricultural commune "California" in Soviet Russia, in a letter to the Russian District Committee of W. P. Chicago writes:

"Greetings to all comrades and members of the Workers (Communist) Party of America. Best wishes for your work of building up the party, of building Communism.

"The Soviet Union is becoming stronger and bigger day by day, and already it is an example for the toilers of the world.

"Long live Communism!"
"With the Communist greetings,
"ONUFRY MICHALUK."



Worker Correspondence

1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 13 1927

THE WINNERS

The First Prize, Bukharin's Historical Materialism, goes to a steel worker in Minneapolis, Minn., who shows up the methods used by the company to install the speed-up system and to cut wages, and urges organized resistance by the workers. His article: "Minneapolis Steel Combine Has New Policy," appears on this page.

The Second Prize, Leon Trotsky's Literature and Revolution, goes to a New York dressmaker who has written on the organization drive conducted by the rank and file members. Her article: "New York Dressmakers' Rank and File Committee Do Good Work in Organization Drive," appears on this page.

The Third Prize, Lenin and Organization, goes to a window cleaner in Chicago who compares the worker's life under American capitalism with that of the workers in Soviet Russia giving as an example the case of a worker who froze his hand while at work. His article, "Window Cleaner Freezes Hand on Job and Starves," appears on this page.

Win a Prize Next Week!

First Prize.—An original DAILY WORKER cartoon by one of the noted American Communist artists, Robert Minor, Fred Ellis or Lydia Gibson.

Second Prize.—Marx Capital, Volume I.

Third Prize.—China's Awakening by James A. Dolson, a book that every militant worker will want to read.

SECOND PRIZE WINNER.

NEW YORK DRESSMAKERS' RANK AND FILE COMMITTEES DO GOOD WORK IN ORGANIZATION DRIVE

By a Worker Correspondent.
NEW YORK, March 4.—The New York dressmakers are on the job organizing the non-union shops with "rank and file committees." With the motto, "Early to bed tonight and tomorrow at six be ready to go out," the chairman adjourned one of the meetings that were held to discuss the organization of the non-union shops.

For a long time the organization work in the ladies' garment industry was neglected due to the methods of organizing that were used by the former administration of the union. They were afraid of the members of the union becoming revolutionary thru participating in real organization work and tried to keep them from doing so.

Members Drawn into Work.
The new administration wants the organization and other important work of the union to be handled by the members themselves. They have succeeded in making the members of the union active. No wonder the bosses have always supported the right wing.

The next morning altho it took me over an hour to travel I was at the arrangement hall at 8:30. I had expected to be the first one there, but to my surprise I found the hall already filled with workers—men and women of all ages. Not a shadow of fear could be found on those enthusiastic faces. They were all impatient to get to work. They all wanted to be on the first committee.

At last the committees are sent out. We walk to the first shop we have picked ready to meet any obstacle. This is the first day of the campaign and the bosses are unprepared. They laugh at the idea of the rank and file committees organizing their shops. We go up to the third floor telling the elevator men starting at us that there was an ad in the paper looking for workers.

Bosses Enraged.
Another minute and we quickly open the door and walk over to the workers at the machines to ask them to join the union. Some of them quit their work and come with us, the others follow. The boss enraged at our success picks up an iron and tries to hit one of the union girls. The iron is quickly taken from him by one of his own workers, and he watches—biting his lips—his entire shop walk out with us.

The next shop. We walk up to the shop, one by one, and meet at the appointed floor. Before the bosses realize what is happening, we have the workers stop working. One of our committee speaks in Italian to them. The Italian workers decide to walk out with us. The boss in his distress is heard to exclaim: "Even the Italians turn against us!" Seeing the whole shop struck he decides not to fight the workers but goes to the union for a settlement.

Pull More Shops.
We have half an hour left till noon and two more shops must be covered. We walk up to the next shop. The boss has been notified that we are coming and refuses to let us enter. The workers inside are awaiting us. They have been prepared. They hear the noise in the hall and stop work. The boss finds his resistance useless and the workers are taken down. With the aid of these strikers we take down another shop.

We return to the arrangements hall tired but victorious.
At least in this organization drive the workers are drawn into the work, the struggles of the union. The union is being built up into a stronger and more powerful organization than we ever had.

Why a worker correspondent? Why not? Is there nothing of interest happening around you? Write it up and send it in!

Why Not Become a Worker Correspondent?



Worker Correspondents' Magazine



15 января

1926 г.

This is the cover of the Worker-Peasant Correspondent, official organ of the Russian worker and peasant correspondents. It has been published for two years as a monthly and now it is a bi-monthly.

COMRADES MEET ON A TRAIN

By M. PERLIN.

(Worker Correspondent)

There is a common saying: "Tell me who your friend is, and I will tell you who you are."

But to-day, we have another means of being able to recognize people of our ideals, and that is by the books, journals, and papers they read.

It is true that some people read certain material that is not in harmony with their opinions, for the purpose of information, but these without exception also read their own literature. Therefore, we can easily judge our company by the material they read.

On a recent trip from Chicago to St. Louis, I wanted to read my DAILY WORKER paper. I was somewhat repelled, because my environment was entirely strange to me. It is true that all the people in the train were reading newspapers and journals, but the predominant type of literature was capitalist.

A little later as I turned to my right, I was greatly surprised to see a young couple reading Communist literature. The young man was reading a DAILY WORKER, and the young woman a Workers Monthly. This at once radiated enthusiasm within me, because it made me feel at home, and put me in an environment of my own comrades. I pulled out my DAILY WORKER, and read with spirit.

I was soon approached by the young woman: "Pardon me, friend, how far do you travel?"
"To St. Louis," I answered.
"Very well," she said, "we are travelling the same direction, and we will be very glad if you will accompany us."

We immediately introduced ourselves, and then she introduced me to

her companion, who was her brother. "We are both member of the Workers Party," he said.

A discussion followed immediately about the U. S. S. R., conditions in China, and the recent coal strike, which was so badly betrayed by union bureaucrats.

A short time flew by, and we heard the conductor call out St. Louis. Here we had to depart. We bid each other a hearty good-by, and concluded that one can easily recognize a comrade, by the literature he reads.

Hotel Proprietor Cuts Wages of His Underpaid Workers

By WINNIFRED G. SHORT.

(Worker Correspondent)

SEATTLE, Wash., March 4.—George H. O'Neill of the United Hotels, also a stockholder in the Olympic Hotel of Seattle, is here investigating. He says the employees of his hotel are getting too much money—especially the girls. Maids were getting \$60 a month, coffee-shop girls \$16 a week, bus girls \$14.50 a week and counter girls \$16 a week.

Maids were cut to \$50 a month, coffee-shop girls to \$14.50 a week and all of the others accordingly, also the waiters, butchers, bellhops, banquet chefs, bakers, cooks etc.

Several have been discharged and the others made to do extra work. It is the same old story, "not unionized, can't do a thing."

There is now a surplus of \$5,000 every month to be divided among the fat-bellied bosses, while they lounge around with their hands in their pockets.

WORKER CORRESPONDENTS ACT AS BUILDERS OF THE WORKERS PARTY

By A Worker Correspondent.
ONE of the most effective ways to build our party is thru worker correspondents. Comrade Lenin had this to say about our task: "We must rally around our paper a constant army of militant fighters from the workshops who will write of their daily struggles. This paper must become a part of the immense forge, a bellows that will fan every spark of class struggle and mass discontent into a general conflagration." He was constantly agitating for a larger and larger network of correspondents from the work places. He realized that the paper must be put in the hands of every worker in order to make it "a collective organizer, a collective agitator and a collective propagandist."

What better way is there to interest the worker in our paper, The DAILY WORKER, than by getting him to read and write stories about his shop? Every member of the Party should develop the habit of writing articles for The DAILY WORKER about the conditions in his particular place of work. These short articles will do more to interest the working class in The DAILY WORKER, than hours of abstract talking. As a result, the work of securing subscribers for The DAILY WORKER will be simplified, and that means new members for the Party and greater numbers of workers for the Party's campaigns.

Let the slogan—Five Thousand Worker Correspondents By 1927, become an accomplished fact. Let us all go forward toward increasing our influence among the masses of workers. We can and must create an enormous army of Bolshevik reporters—Worker Correspondents—who by their vigilance will keep the entire working class informed of every maneuver of the capitalist class against any and all workers. This army of Worker Correspondents, gathering news from every corner of the country, will bring to a clear focus the grave injustice and brutalities of our bosses and their machinery of oppression—the government.

Our immediate task now, is to form a disciplined staff of Worker Correspondents, who by drawing the daily lessons of their struggles will secure the support of the vast masses to our program, and thus build up the powerful revolutionary weapon—The DAILY WORKER.

U. S. S. R. WORKER CORRESPONDENTS PUBLISH A PAPER

Teaches Workers how to
Write for Press

By M. A. S.
We have just received a copy of the Worker-Peasant Correspondent, a bi-monthly magazine published by the Moscow Pravda for its worker correspondents. Another Russian daily newspaper, Gudok, is also publishing a special worker correspondent magazine. Besides these two, there

Communist Editors



Left: Comrade N. Bukharin, editor of the Pravda.

Right: Comrade M. I. Ulianova (sister of Lenin), editor of the Worker-Peasant Correspondent.

are many other special magazines published in the Soviet Union for worker correspondents. Prior to January, 1926, the Worker-Peasant Correspondent of the Pravda was a monthly magazine, but the movement is growing so fast that the magazine was turned into a bi-monthly. Its chief editor is Comrade M. I. Ulianova, the sister of Lenin.
The magazine is divided into many departments. Among them: How to write for the press, the worker correspondent movement abroad, conventions of worker correspondents, the wall newspaper, persecutions of worker correspondents, what to read, etc. The magazine is richly illustrated with photographs of wall newspapers, conventions of the worker correspondents, active individual worker correspondents, etc.

In an old issue of the magazine (April, 1925) which was sent along with the latest, we find an article on the worker correspondent movement in the United States. An excerpt from Comrade Dunne's article on worker correspondents is reprinted along with the editorial notice of the first worker correspondents' department that was started by The DAILY WORKER under the head: "How we live and work."

As the readers of The DAILY WORKER are aware, since that time we have made quite some progress. From a two column head appearing once in a while we have reached three and four columns of worker correspondence daily with a full page once a week. But, of course, this is not enough. We will strive to reach greater masses of worker correspondents than we have now, and also to grow to the need of a special publication for our worker correspondents.

The job of bringing about a Communist society is quite a big one and the worker correspondents are expected to do their bit.

Lumber Companies Hire Men to Spy on Workers

By a Worker Correspondent.

SEATTLE, Wash., March 4.—The experience I have just had with the employment offices of this city has shown me that they have regular spies to spot the radicals.
The McDougall Employment bureau of this city charges me a dollar for a railroad job with the West Fork Logging company up in the mountains. Wages were to be \$3.25 a day. Board would cost \$8.00 a week and \$1.00 weekly would be charged for lodging. After I was given the job, I was sent to the labor clearing house.

Among other questions I was asked if I had ever applied for work to the company before and where and when I had worked during the months of April and August of last year. On my stating that I was then working for the same company he inquired if I knew one Charles Milbred. I answered I did. Then he replied: "That sticks you," meaning I wouldn't get the job.

I was then pumped about my knowledge of the I. W. W. and Communists. I told him the workers in Russia were better off under the Communist system and that I would not stay on the job if an I. W. W. strike took place in the woods. Finally he yelled to me excitedly: "You're a Communist and an I. W. W.!" and handed me my dollar, with a warning to get to hell out of here!

This man Charles Milbred is one of those numerous spies the lumber corporations hire to report what the workers on the job are doing and saying.

THIRD PRIZE WINNER. WINDOW CLEANER FREEZES HAND ON JOB AND STARVES

Family of Four Must
Live on \$5 a Week

By a Worker Correspondent
Ed Gratz had his hand frozen while making profits for his employer and now his only means of support is the \$5 a week sick benefit which he receives from his union and which will last thirteen weeks.

Brother Gratz is a window washer. While employed by the Standard Window Cleaning Company, on a day the thermometer registered eight below zero, washing windows on the outside of a building, he suddenly discovered that his right hand would not obey his will. His hand had frozen. He made the mistake to plunge it into hot water, instead of rubbing it with snow or cold water.

This whole right side of his body became numb, his hand swollen and sore and his arm weak. At the medical examination he was told he'd be alright by next June, but in the meantime he must have treatments three times a week costing \$5 a week.

Family Must Starve.

Gratz has a wife and two children. Just now one child is sick with some contagious disease, and because there are no coupons to be clipped, they are lacking the bare necessities of life.

The window cleaning companies carry insurance for their employees because of the many accidents occurring regularly, but this case is not considered an accident, and consequently this man whose whole life has been spent in making profits for the bosses now has to eulter with his family and there is no help forthcoming.

Different in Soviet Russia.

In Soviet Russia, where there is a workers' and peasants' government, the workers are provided for in any case of disability with full wages. But the American workers are at the mercy of the bosses, and until the workers of this country realize the necessity of changing this order of things, the working class will be exploited while able to make profits for the capitalists, and thrown on to the scrap pile when unable to do that.

COMPENSATION LAWS BROKEN BY COAL BARONS

By a Worker Correspondent

CHRISTOPHER, Ill., March 4.—The Illinois compensation law means little to the coal operators of this state. Vincent Yalavich, a coal digger, was badly injured at the Ben Coal Company Mine No. 12, located at Coella, Ill., the latter part of 1918. He was given \$5.84 a week until the month of May, 1923. Then they refused to pay him any further compensation and the operators demanded that he settle for next to nothing.

This miner has three children under sixteen years of age. The miners' union lawyer told him that he could do nothing for him. He refused to add this miner as he is a foreign-born worker.

Last week this miner went to the manager of the mine in which he was injured and asked for permission to work. "No, you can't work here any more!" declared the mine head. He then went to the mine committee. They told him to go to the doctor and get a certificate and that they would see that he was given a job in the mine. The doctor refused to give him a certificate. This miner does not know what to do next.

He is a foreign-born worker and it is the foreign-born workers that the legal department and the labor fakers of District 12 treats in this worst fashion imaginable. This is done because the machine is able to run things to suit themselves. The rank and file, who oppose these policies, do not attend their union meetings as they should, fearing the terror tactics of the Farrington machine. If the union miners would make up their minds to attend the union meeting and carry on the work of the union as they saw fit these actions of the union heads would be corrected and the state forced to enforce its compensation laws.

Brother Yalavich has only received about one-third of what he is entitled to under the compensation law. What happened to him can happen to the rest of us. Are we going to allow such things to happen? If not, then let us attend our meetings and run them to suit our best interests and not to aid the operators.



THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
1118 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Phone Monroe 7113

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
By mail (in Chicago only):
\$5.00 per year \$4.50 six months \$2.50 three months
By mail (outside of Chicago):
\$6.00 per year \$5.50 six months \$3.00 three months

Address all mail and make out checks to
THE DAILY WORKER, 1118 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Illinois
J. LOUIS ENGDAHL Editor
WILLIAM F. DUNNE Business Manager
MORITZ J. LOEB Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail September 21, 1923, at the post-office at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Advertising rates on application.

The Crisis in the Passaic Strike

Desperate in face of the determined stand of the 10,000 mill strikers the Passaic exploiters of labor have ordered their gunmen, the police, to inaugurate the terror against men, women and children. Tear bombs in the hands of the liveried lackeys of capitalism had to be supplemented by streams of water from high pressure hose manipulated by the city fire department. Arrests were few, the objective of the thugs and gunmen being to cripple the strikers with clubs and poison them with gas bombs. This campaign of frightfulness is arousing the thinking elements of the nation. The publicity from outside sources was unfavorable to the police and the Passaic city administration; photos showing the uniformed bullies in action appeared throughout the country, so the cameramen were assaulted and their cameras destroyed in order to stop publication of the damning evidence of murderous assaults upon the strikers.

In spite of these savage assaults the lines of the strikers hold firmly. So flagrant and brutal has been the action of the authorities that even the Tammanyite governor of the state, A. Harry Moore, expresses sentiments of sympathy with the strikers; but these expressions are a prelude to calling out the militia. If the militia come into the city they will assist the police in their clubbing and supplement police terror with ruthless devices of their own. Moore is the servant of the open shop interests of New Jersey and his words of sympathy are mere camouflage to conceal the mailed fist.

It is reported in the *New York Times* that department of justice agents are also in Passaic snooping around to detect "Communist influence" in the strike. It would be well for these agents of a thoroughly rotten department of the United States government to get busy protecting Attorney General Sargent and the Coolidge administration from the expose that will be carried to every part of the nation regarding their protection of the Mellon aluminum trust. Incidentally some of the progressive senators and congressmen might make it hot for Mellon, Coolidge and Sargent by launching an investigation of the Passaic strike and the role of the federal slench in aiding the mill owners beat down the wages of the mill slaves.

Mr. Insull's Man Smith

Mr. Frank L. Smith of Dwight, Illinois, chairman of the state commerce commission, and candidate for the republican nomination for United States senator, is indignant because someone has raked up his record as a lackey of the notorious scab shop apostle, Samuel Insull, the public utilities magnate of Chicago. Smith, as head of the commerce commission, made the path easy for Insull to grab a railroad in southern Illinois for the price of junk.

Mr. McKinley, the Champaign traction magnate, who is being opposed by Smith, is a competitor of Insull. So it is to the interest of the Insull combine to oust its competitor from down state and place its own tool, Frank L. Smith, in his place. Since Smith has been a good and faithful servant of Insull in enabling the public utilities octopus of Chicago to gouge high gas rates out of the public, he has merited promotion, so Insull will endeavor to reward him by sending him to the senate where he can display his talents by serving all the public utility combines and the other combinations of capital on a national scale.

It is Mr. Insull's Mr. Smith who is supported by John H. Walker, president of the Illinois State Federation of Labor and John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor. The inevitable fate of the labor faker playing capitalist politics is to find himself lined up in the camp of the worst enemies of organized labor—there is precisely where Walker and Fitzpatrick are at the present.

No wonder these scoundrels oppose a labor party; a class party of labor would either expose them or force them to break with the crooked political machines of capitalism. Organized labor in Illinois must march over the political corpses of the Walkers and Fitzpatricks to a class party and challenge both Smith, the traction tool, and McKinley, the traction magnate, in the coming congressional and senatorial elections.

Coolidge Turns Down McKinley

Senator William B. McKinley, the Champaign traction magnate, who is one of those unfortunate senators who faces the expiration of his six-year term next year and hence must stand for re-election this year, has been turned down flat by Coolidge. The world court senator from Illinois finds his support being shot from under him by the verbal barrage of the anti-court senators, Borah and Jim Reed, who have recently been roaring around these parts.

Mr. McKinley, in desperation, appealed to the Mellon-Coolidge gang to send in some administration orators and place the official White House stamp of approval upon his candidacy. Since McKinley supported Coolidge's world court program it is not strange that the senator should expect the president to return the favor. But the Mellon-Coolidge machine dare not take any such chances. If the soup kitchen statesman, Mr. Hoover, and the sunflower senator, Mr. Curtis, should be sent into the Illinois senatorial conflict by Washington, in response to McKinley's request for official approval, and then the election goes against the Illinois senator this fall it will be a direct slap in the face, a repudiation, of Coolidge.

If Coolidge and the pro-court gang were certain that the voters of the country were, as he claims they are, back of the adherence of this government to the world court, he would not hesitate to lend the necessary assistance, but his advisers perceive the rising tide of anti-court sentiment and they dare not risk the "reputation" of the brigand imperialist crew at Washington, in order to save McKinley or any of the other embattled crusaders of the House of Morgan.

A few of the heroes may fall in the battle of 1926, but so such an eventuality will be regrettable, it will not be utterly disastrous, for there is still the more important presidential battle of 1928. And it is toward 1928 that Coolidge looks with apprehension, hence he must tread softly today.

The 7th Anniversary of the Communist International

March 5, 1919—March 5, 1926

By H. M. WICKS.

THE Communist International, whose mission in history it is to mobilize, train and lead the proletarian masses to the conquest of world imperialism, enters its eighth year on March 5th. For seven years it has stood as the beacon light to guide the oppressed of the earth as they tread the blood-stained path toward the liberation of mankind from the degrading slavery of capitalism. The inheritance of the best traditions of the revolutionary movement from the time Marx and Engels first issued the clarion call to action in the Communist Manifesto, down to this very day, the Communist International has surmounted every barrier thrown in its path by the agents of capitalism. It has met and defeated alike the most sinister machinations of the avowed imperialists and those last reserves of a decadent capitalism, the social-democrats and opportunists of every stripe. Its seven year's record of leadership proves that it will be able to surmount every future barrier that history can impose upon it.

Even its most bitter enemies, maligning and vilifying the Comintern and its leaders, must concede that it is today more powerful than ever. When, after the defeat of the German revolution, the stifling of the Hungarian proletarian state, the fierce crushing of the advance guard of the revolutionary proletariat in many countries of Europe, it was evident that capitalism was to experience a new lease of life, thru a temporary revival, most sinister opportunist tendencies began to manifest themselves within the ranks of the parties of the International, itself. The political soil out of which springs opportunism was ready for cultivation. But the Communist International was able to recognize, isolate and exterminate from its various sections these blighting tendencies. It came into existence fighting against the immeasurable treachery of the heroes of the old Second International who had sunk

into the slough of opportunism during the long period preceding the imperialist war and who were so wedded to the formulas of parliamentary democracy that their social-patriotism was the inevitable and shameful climax. The tremendous defeat of the proletariat administered by the alliance of social-traitors and imperialists before the war made imperative the abandonment of the Second International, the International of Ineffable Infamy, and the creation of a Third International. (Forces in various nations were working toward that end, when the defeat at the beginning of the war was somewhat compensated for by the

magnificent victory of the Russian proletariat under the leadership of the Bolsheviks in 1917.) In Russia and in the Second International the Bolsheviks had struggled against every form of opportunism. They were familiar with the soil from which it sprang and able to perceive its first symptoms. So when the Third International was brot into being at the call of the victorious Bolsheviks every precaution was taken to guard against this menace raising its head.

It was the years of experience with opportunist tendencies that enables the Communist International to safely rid itself of these barnacles

who, in this period of temporary stabilization of capitalism, expose their true character. The past year, in the Comintern has been a struggle against right deviations as well as left sectarianism (opportunism concealed beneath left slogans) within the parties of the Comintern. In Germany, the second largest party of the Comintern, has, with the intervention and direction of the Comintern, been placed on the path to victory. The left sectarianism that was creating a chasm between the Communist Party and the masses has been overcome and thru correct application of Bolshevik tactics the masses are swinging toward us.

In other countries similar problems have been solved. In the United States our party has been able to eliminate the incubus of Loreman and at the same time throw off the de-vitalizing federation form of organization inherited from the past, reorganize the party on the basis of shop nuclei and clear the ground for effective mass work.

While the influence of the Comintern is felt in every advanced capitalist country because of its direction of the Communist Parties, it has also been able to strike sledge-hammer blows against imperialism in the colonial and semi-colonial countries. By combining the nationalist liberation struggles in the colonies with the proletarian struggles in the imperialist nations it achieves that dialectic combination of oppressed that widens and deepens the tide of revolution that must soon engulf the master class of the world.

By directing the nationalist movements into ever more aggressive anti-imperialist struggles the Comintern thereby shakes the foundation of capitalist economy of today by removing the source of income that enables the bankers and industrialists of the home country to pacify the upper strata of the proletariat with bribes realized from the super-profits of the colonies, thereby destroying the basis of opportunism within the home countries and forcing the treacherous leaders openly to align themselves with the camp of the enemy and bringing their former fellows closer to us.

HAVING overcome the external and internal dangers arising out of the temporary stabilization of capitalism, new tasks are forcibly thrown upon the stage of history. There are indications on every hand that the period of temporary stabilization is to be short-lived. The titanic conflict between the imperialist giants, the United States and Great Britain have their reverberations in every part of the world.

Britain's control of the council of the league of nations; the haste of the United States government to enter the world court to utilize that political weapon more effectively to defend and extend the economic power of Wall Street; the various conflicts between nations and groups of nations in the old world—in a word all the irreconcilable conflicts within capitalism itself—point unerringly to the fact that these conflicts cannot much longer be settled within the confines of diplomatic intrigue and must soon burst forth into another world war.

Before the peace suns of Locarno have died down that pact is exposed as a futile thing. Italy, one of the guarantors of the demilitarized Rhineland zone, makes a mockery of Locarno by rattling the sword at Germany and Austria. Within the league of nations Britain and France desperately strive against each other thru advocating increases of the number of permanent seats on the council, to dominate that institution.

The Communist International, in the eighth year of its existence, will, as in the past, be able to take advantage of the antagonisms existing between the imperialist powers and mobilize the proletariat for the decisive struggle against capitalism. No one can estimate with accuracy the exact date of the outbreak of the next world conflagration, but every revolutionist knows it is coming in the not distant future.

In that conflict the Communist International, as the general staff of the proletarian revolution will be able to achieve thruout the whole world the magnificent victory that was achieved in 1917 by those who seven years ago were the founders of our International.

Political Committee of the Leading Party of the Communist International



Top—Zinoviev, Bukharin, Rykov, Trotzky. Center: Stalin. Bottom: Voroshilov, Molotov, Tomsky, Kalinin.

FOURTH CONGRESS OF COMMUNIST PARTY OF SOUTH AFRICA

By James Shields (Johannesburg).

On December 26 to 28 there was held in Cape Town the 4th conference of the Communist Party of South Africa. The changing situation in the political field, the growth of trade unionism among the natives, and the proposed segregation policy of the government were examined and reviewed, and the lines of action of the party for 1926 discussed and decided upon.

A big portion of the delegates' time was occupied with dealing with the party organization in order to secure the proper machinery for putting our policy into practice, and it was decided that the system of area groups be adopted in order to increase the recruiting work of the party and effectively organize the sale of the party organ and literature.

Organize Trade Union Functions.

The conference revealed the weakness of the party's trade union connections and the need for definitely organizing nuclei within the trade unions to advocate the unity of all sections of workers, to counteract the strongly existing racial prejudice, and to bring the question of international trade union unity to the forefront.

It was agreed that a more systematic education of membership in the party program should be undertaken in order to equip our members for their tasks and to facilitate the work of recruiting new blood for the Party—one of the most important needs of the moment.

With regard to the proposed segregation policy of the government, which aims at taking away the franchise of the native in the Cape province, etc., the conference decided to commence a campaign condemning these reactionary proposals, and mobilizing an opposition to prevent them being put into operation.

Organize Indian Workers.

The Asiatic bill was reported upon by Commander De Norman, who pointed out that it was aimed against the wealthy Indian traders, leaving the Indian workers practically unaffected. He urged the party to establish contact with the Indian workers in Natal with a view to organizing them for the struggle for their demands, chief of which were increased wages, shorter hours and an equal status with the European worker. The working class aspect of the Indian question in South Africa was strongly stressed, and the party decided to act accordingly.

One of the most important items on the agenda was that which dealt with the land and peasant question. A long discussion revealed the terrible conditions of the agricultural workers and poor peasants, and the necessity for formulating a program embodying their demands in order to rally them against capitalist

exploitation. The conference decided to commence propagating the slogan of a workers' and peasants' government, and to carry on serious communist activity among the country population. It was felt that the drawing up of a program for agricultural workers should first of all be carefully considered and much more information secured before being definitely published. This task was left to C. E. to deal with and will probably be completed in three or four months.

Work Among Youth.

The revival of the Y. C. L., which had gone out of existence some six months ago, was resolved, and an organizer appointed to commence its reorganization immediately with the assistance of the party. The formation of the Y. C. L. was decided, should go hand in hand with the formation of the Communist Children's Section.

The successful carrying out of the party's policy depends to a very great extent on the ability with which the task of recruiting new workers for the party can be successfully carried out. In order to assist this important work as much as possible the price of the party's weekly organ has been reduced from 3d to 1d, and the name changed from the International to the South African Worker in order to emphasize more clearly the class character of the party's objective.

If the conference decisions are taken up in active spirit by the party membership, resulting in an increase of our native work, trade union work, and increased membership, then the 4th conference will indeed mark a decided step forward in the history of the party.

Prombank Capital Increases Due to Intense Activities

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., March 4.—As a result of the Prombanks' intensive activities during the last fiscal year its capital and reserves increased from 33,900,000 roubles to 74,400,000 roubles.

The stock capital increased by 31,500,000 roubles to 63,500,000 roubles as of October 1, 1925. Reserves increased by 5,900,000 roubles and amounted to 7,900,000 roubles, special funds by 2,300,000 roubles and amounted to 2,600,000 roubles.

More than half (55 per cent) of the capital of the bank is held by state industry, 13 per cent of which is held by syndicates. State, municipal and other organizations own 22.2 per cent of the capital, state and "mixed" commercial organizations hold more than 4 per cent, co-operatives 2.7 per cent; credit organizations, 2.5 per cent; transport, 1.4 per cent and individuals, 1.1 per cent.

7,000 FURRIERS MARCH THRU NEW YORK'S STREETS

(Continued from Page 1.)

stration was the big line of marching women workers, which was headed by Lena Greenberg who is chairlady of the women's strike committee. The women workers have shown their militancy and ability in this strike, and on the picket line they have proven to be the best of pickets.

The fur manufacturers have at their services numerous gangsters and the whole police force with their industrial squads who beat, club and make wholesale arrests of workers, the militant spirit of the strikers is un-awed and they are determined to win their demands. They realize that under the old conditions the fur workers were reduced to slaves, for whenever the boss desired he could hire and fire the workers. No one dared protest.

Kaufman Aided Bosses.

They were able to do this by virtue of an agreement between the bosses and the Kaufman administration. When the workers complained to the union bureaucrats, they were thrown out of the office. When the left wing administration got into power with the aid of the workers there was no other alternative but to get conditions for the workers so that they will be treated as union workers and not as slaves.

When the workers submitted their demands to the bosses, they were answered with a lockout. The fur workers were forced to go on strike. They are out to-day full of enthusiasm and determination to win the demands. They are proving it by the big mass demonstrations they are holding every Monday morning.

Forward Act! A Strikebreaker.

Not only do the fur strikers have to contend with the police, gangsters and bosses but they have to contend with all the black forces of the socialist party which is trying to undermine the morale and militancy of the strikers by poisoning the minds of some of the workers with deliberate lies and falsehoods, and with the aid of their yellow sheet The Forward they are trying to confuse the strikers with false statements of wanting to settle with the trimming fur manufacturers with less demands than submitted to the fur manufacturers association, and these demands the trimming manufacturers have rejected. These actions of the socialists show their insincerity in the class struggle and toward the workers.

From many sources reports come in that there is a very strong dissatisfaction with the leadership of the association of Mr. Samuels. They claim that unless Mr. Samuels quits fighting the union, they will be forced to leave the association and settle with the union, because Samuels' policy will ruin their business as many bosses were ruined in the strike of 1920.

Educating Class Fighters

By ROSE PASTOR STOKES.

During the war the worker sang a popular ditty: "I didn't raise my boy to be a soldier!"

Correct! He didn't "raise" his boy (or his girl) at all.

The Board of Education "raised" them for him—thru the Public Schools, the schools where the bosses and the landlords "raise" workers' children to be their soldiers and their slaves.

The Public School is only one of a host of institutions thru which the bosses and landlords "raise" our young for their class purposes. To "bring up" the workers "right" for the bosses of land and industry, they must poison the minds of the workers. That is the reason for all the printed pipe-dreams, puzzles, prize-fights, prizes for puttering with picaresque problems.

The movies, too, "raise" our young by the millions. They glorify the "good" employe, the man who will best serve the interests of the bosses' class, the "loyal patriot" the "100 per cent American" who will slave for the boss; in time of strike slave for him, at all times turn the governing power over to him, fight his imperialistic wars for him, die in the field for him or return crippled to sell pencils on the street corner for him.

Yes, the bosses and landlords "raise" our young workers to be av-

thing they've a mind to, thru numerous institutions in their control; and every conscious worker must move to counter that "education." The worker lives the life of an exploited worker; he must learn to think in terms of fighting against his exploiters.

Against the weight of their efforts to raise our class-children for their class ends we must throw the weight of our class effort.

A Workers' School comes to serve as a great center of working-class education, to "raise" the workers to clear, class-conscious, militant champions of the working class; to prepare thousands to live and labor in the light of class-knowledge, the knowledge of his class history, the realization of his historic destiny. A worker having this background no longer moves in the struggles of the workers as a slavish nonentity, but as a conscious force for working-class emancipation.

All hail! The Workers' School and the enlightened sons and daughters of the working class!

Call Roosevelt from the Dead

IPANA, Ill., March 4.—Mrs. Catherine Budds, 88, is dead here, leaving 163 descendants.

A sub a day will help to drive capital away.

Chicago Workers Reserve the Date

for

THE GREAT INTERNATIONAL CONCERT

SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 8 P. M.

by the

Trade Union Educational League

at the

ARION GROTTO (EIGHTH STREET THEATER)
8th Street and Wabash Avenue.

The program will include the well known

Freiheit Singing Society and Mandolin Orchestra
Lithuanian Chorus

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Margarite Lewis, Pianist
Fred Ellis, Robert Minor and Lydia Gibson, Cartoonists

TICKETS 50 CENTS, 83 CENTS AND \$1.10, INCL. WAR TAX, can be secured at Room 37, 156 W. Washington Street and The Daily Worker, 1113 W. Washington Blvd.

The New Magazine

Supplement of

THE DAILY WORKER

Robert Minor
Editor

Second Section! This Magazine Section Appears Every Saturday in The DAILY WORKER.

SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1926

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Working Women and War

By IDA DAILES.

A GRAND spectacle is being presented on the world stage for the benefit of the working class by those greatest showmen the world has ever known, the statesmen of world capitalism. The newspapers are flooded with stories about the world court, the league of nations, and various elaborate schemes for the preservation of the "peace of nations."

WITH the establishment of private ownership and production for profits came the expansion of the capitalist nations beyond their home boundaries. Surplus products had to be disposed of, cheaper labor had to be found, new sources of raw material had to be conquered.

Thus began the search for new markets. Armed with bibles, guns and whiskey, the knights of capitalism set out on their holy mission. Bloody wars of conquest made slaves of millions of backward people and divided the world up among the great capitalist powers. Finally the capitalist nations entrenched themselves in every corner of the globe.

But the system is such that it cannot stop of itself. Capitalism seeks ever greater fields of exploitation—what the statesmen call "spheres of influence." So the struggle turned from the search for new markets to the striving for domination in the world market. And such a struggle means war—the sacrifice of millions of workers in the unholy cause of satisfying the greed of the capitalist class.

TO make war requires men and money. The working class furnishes both. But the capitalists cannot go before the workers and say: "We need you on the battlefield. You must kill for us and be killed for us. Our position on the world market is threatened and we must cripple the country that holds this threat over us. For the sake of our profits: Go forth! Kill and be killed!" No, such frankness would be impossible. No worker would lift a hand—except, perhaps to strike down those who would speak these words. Yet this is the reality back of the grand slogans with which the workers are driven to murder their brother-workers of other lands. To cover up the reality the press-agents of capitalism get busy and turn out grand, idealistic slogans, gaged in promoting some noble cause.

IT is not necessary to go over in detail the history of the years since the war. These years have brought bitter disillusionment to those workers who were fooled by the lies of the capitalists—years that have thrown into the scrap-heap all the glittering paste jewels which dazzled their eyes.

All the "little" wars that have been going on, the stirrings of protest in the East, the enslavement of the German working class by the Dawes Plan, the tricky behavior of the French franc, widespread unemployment in England with no signs of permanent relief—all these and many other signs point to the fact that the problems of world capitalism are far from settled.

History has taught us our lessons. It is easy to see that another world war is threatening. This time a war more horrible and more destructive than any other that went before—with highly perfected poison gases, aeroplanes to wipe out a city in a night, new and more powerful instruments of murder being invented every day.

In this country, the propaganda for Citizens' Military Training Camps, for

military training in the schools and colleges, and for "preparedness for defensive purposes," makes obvious that our own capitalists are far from being asleep on the job. They are preparing the victims for the next war.

It will be the brothers, the sweethearts, the husbands, the sons of the working class women, the fathers of the working class children, who will

be called to make the next "great sacrifice" in the name of PROFIT.

It will be the working women and their children who will take the places of their men on the land, in the factories, mines and mills.

It is only when the working men and women realize the world-unity of their interests as a class that they

will no longer be fooled by the lies of their bosses. It is only then that they will realize that "my country" is truth for the capitalists, but an empty dream for the workers; that "democracy" is a humbug in the mouth of the capitalist class, and that democracy can only exist, in reality, in a workers' state.



"The Proletarian Woman," drawn by Fred Ellis for the New Magazine of The Daily Worker.

Some Lessons of the Finnish Civil War

By a Red Guardist.

THE lessons of the class war in Finland, in 1918—January to May—have not yet been made sufficiently available for the comrades of other countries. There is a pamphlet of Comrade O. W. Kusinen, "The Finnish Revolution, A Self-Criticism," which is available in English, but is very little known in this country. In Finnish there are many publications on the question from both sides which give interesting material about conditions before and during this armed struggle of the classes, where the proletariat was compelled to take up arms without being prepared for it and in which it made some of the same mistakes as were made in the Paris Commune.

In "White Finland" there is published in six large volumes a history of "The Finnish War of Liberation"—so these allies of the German call their murderous warfare against the toilers of their own country. From this the following lessons can be drawn:

1. The preparations of the whites. As early as 1917, a military commission was appointed, whose first task was to investigate the geographical terrain, and especially to seek a basis for operation. They selected the coast of the Gulf of Bothnia in middle-western Finland. The reasons were: The population is of conservative middle peasantry, where a strong sentiment had been aroused against the Reds and the Russian soldiers. In this region there was a big railway center with roads running to the north, east and south, and west to the future white capital, Vasa. From this point it was possible to have connections with the western countries over the sea and north of the gulf. The whites had already made arrangements to get financial help, arms and supplies from Germany (officially) and from Sweden (unofficially). As is known, the Germans sent troops to Red Finland to the rear of the Reds, which decided the outcome of the civil war.

The lesson: In the sense of military preparations and foreign connections, the whites were well-prepared; the reds had neglected these matters.

2. A plan to isolate the Russian military by surprise, was worked out. As the war with Germany was still pending, there were small Russian detachments scattered thru Finland, and the revolutionary soldiers were friendly towards the Finnish Reds, the workers and poor peasants. The whites organized besieging rings of armed "white" organizations around every unit and even succeeded in isolating them from each other, and from the Finnish Red Guards. The preparations of the latter to frustrate these plans were too late, as a result of the lack of an intelligence service.

3. Preparations to clean out Reds from the hinterland. There were big industrial centers in north Finland, saw-mills and lumber works, and a rebellious, poor peasantry. To capture the southern part of East Bothnia would give the whites an opportunity to strike a blow against these Reds and to make their own rear safe. The whites succeeded in carrying out this plan. They were met by hard fighting on the side of the industrial workers and rural scouts, but succeeded in crushing them.

4. The military leadership. There were a number of former officers among the Finnish bourgeoisie. Some of them had been officers in the Finnish army, dissolved by czarism in 1901, and some had been officers in the czarist army. Then the whites had made arrangements to get staff and noncommissioned officers from Sweden and Germany. Then they had over two thousand "Jegers"—bourgeois youths, students and even peasants and workers, who had gone to Germany during the war in order to get military training. Most of them had honest intentions of preparing themselves for a fight against czarism in order to liberate Finland. They were regarded as adventurers by a big part of the Finnish bourgeoisie, which lined up with czarism for their profits in producing war supplies. But when power in Russia passed into the hands of the workers and peasants, the big bourgeoisie managed to get those patriots to fight the Finnish toilers under the cover of "ousting the Russians." But hundreds of these boys did not let themselves be fooled by this trickery and were held in Germany either as prisoners or as war-workers. The Reds were very poorly prepared as regards military leadership.

5. The general staff. The military committee of the whites was replaced by a centralized staff under the leadership of General Gustav Manner-

heim, a foreign count, registered among the Finnish nobility, but wholly Russified as a general in the czarist army. He was secretly appointed by the Finnish government, January 16, to be commanding general of the white forces. He organized a staff of trained officers, each head of his department. The Red Staff was not at first composed of capable military leaders and was not centralized.

6. The headquarters of the staff. For this the city of Vasa was selected, as the capital Helsingfors in the south was considered likely to fall into the hands of the reds. This calculation was correct and the whites had an effective center from the very beginning. Later the white staff was removed to the railroad center, Seinajoki.

7. Accuracy in details. As Mannerheim, disguised as a traveling salesman, was on his way from Helsingfors to Vasa, he was almost arrested in Tammerfors, the industrial center of Finland, where the Reds were especially strong. The Russian soldiers, who inspected the passports, suspected him of being an officer and demanded him to come to the station for questioning. The "white" history tells us: "Mannerheim began to dress himself (it was in a sleeper) when a young man ('white') dressed as a railway employe, passing, explained to the soldier that the passport was all right and that they did not have the right to bother the travelers." The soldiers dropped the case, and the whites had their leader.—The Reds were not careful in details.

8. The connections. The first task of the white staff was to organize connections with the white guard centers all over the country. They had eleven secret district centers. Messages to the staff came under the address of the Vasa City Administration. The whites also had the support of the telegraph operators. The quartermaster was in charge of all means of communication.—The intelligence service and the communication of the Reds were very poorly organized.

9. The supply of weapons. The white staff had the available weapons already registered and took energetic steps to hasten the sending of guns and ammunition from Sweden and Germany. They bought also weapons from the Russian officers and speculating soldiers. The surprised Russian military units were compelled to surrender their supplies. The Reds were very slow in arming themselves. The rank and file, alarmed by the secret preparations of the whites, demanded weapons, but the leaders were not energetic enough in supplying them.

10. The first alarms. The members of the White Guards were alarmed with exaggerated messages concerning some smaller fights in southern Finland and alleged sending of troops to the north. The "White" staff regarded these small occurrences as signs of threatening war, and was correct. The Reds did not fully understand this.

11. Threats and bluffs. The Whites circulated rumors among the Russian soldiers about the strength of the whites, and organized peasant parades to make an impression on them. In this way they gained time and succeeded in disheartening a part of the to some extent demoralized Russian soldiers. They also made earnest efforts to derail the trains and made other preparations for actual fighting.—The preparations of the Reds were not so systematic.

12. The relations between the leaders and the rank and file. When the white guards were alarmed and mobilized, they wanted to go into action at once. It was difficult for the officers to hold them back. When they received from the staff a command to wait for action, they revolted. Such a lack of discipline could in some instances be useful for the whites. For instance, little groups of whites defended a railroad station south of the only connecting road to the east. Their position was so dangerous that they received a command from Mannerheim to retreat, but did not obey. So they saved the connections to the east. But soon the whites got their staff of officers organized and military discipline established. This was important for them because the peasants were not willing to go far from their own localities. They intended only to get the Russian soldiers out and after that wanted to return home. But this was not the intention of the leaders, and the members of the white guards were told that they were soldiers in an army and had to go where they were commanded.

The Reds had to face the same problem. The red guards were voluntary local organizations with elected officers. They were used to discuss-



Results of the Victory of "Democracy."
Drawn by Denis, in Moscow Pravda

ing at length whether or not they should attack, to obeying a command or not, as they pleased. After a time this was overcome. When the Red guardists saw that their appointed officer was not capable in practice, they asked for a new officer from the staff. But there were not many such officers to be obtained. Some groups of industrial workers, who had been trained in sport organizations, could supply comrades capable of military leadership. But this process of creating officers while the war was going on was slow, and time did not wait. The necessity for discipline also developed with experience. But this process also was too slow. One little anecdote will illustrate the awakening of this consciousness. Long after the civil war, when one of the red guardists was released from the prison camp of the whites, he told his comrades: "Now I will keep my place in the firing-line." That means that the trouble in fighting was that so many left the firing-line, and now he understood that this was the key to all fighting. The problem of developing men (and women) who are trained to keep their places and uphold their authority is the most vital in all questions of struggle. It is especially necessary when there is a need for a retreat. The men who take up arms are willing to advance, but retreat disheartens them and destroys discipline. It was for this reason that Lenin emphasized the double necessity of discipline during a retreat.

13. The concentration of troops. As told above, the rank and file in a civil war are willing to fight for their homes, but do not fully understand the necessity of fighting elsewhere. But in war, of course, there are places of more and less importance, and forces must be concentrated to hold the important places. This was clear for the white military leaders. And they had made preparations to concentrate the troops where they were needed and to provide them with the necessary supplies. This was not so apparent to the Reds. Of course it was done, but not so systematically as was the case with the whites, and the concentration and distribution of the troops was delayed. This was in many cases the main reason for defeat.

14. The critical moment. The decision to begin is the most vital problem in all action. This should not be hastened, but neither should it be delayed beyond the right moment. On February 25, some members of the whites were demanding immediate action. Others hesitated. They pointed out that there was no artillery to speak of, and the supply of machine-guns was insufficient. Even guns and ammunition were lacking. But Mannerheim decided for action. His reasons were:

"If the sending of troops to the north, aimed at by the marines and the Reds, could be carried out, the rise of the 'white' people, insufficiently armed, would suffer a serious drawback. It

"Good Morning, Mr. President"

By Michael Gold

HE was an old Iowa farmer: he looked like many other old Iowa farmers: slow, gnarled hands, glasses, suspenders, sharp nose, white moustache, blue suspicious eyes, Congress shoes, and a twangy voice always complaining. He was on a train bound for Washington, D. C.

"When do we reach the capital, porter?" he asked as he stared for the fiftieth time at his silver onion watch.

"Tuh-morrer mawnin' at seven, Boss," said the porter.

"Thanks." The Iowan shut his tight mouth tighter; but his heart beat fast.

Seven o'clock in the morning! After all these years! And at ten o'clock he would stand in line at the White House, and shake the president's hand! My lands! My stars and snakes, that was enuf to make an American's heart beat fast!

"My congressman has arranged it all," the old man confided proudly, to another old man in the smoking room. "I'm a-going to shake the president's hand. Yes, sir, and I've been waiting for this moment for fifty years."

Then he told about his father, who had shaken the hand of President Grant, and how it had been the proudest memory of his life. It had made him an outstanding member of the community; it had even gained him an election as town marshal.

"Sence I've been a boy of ten, and heard my father tell about President Grant, I vowed to git to Washington and do the same as he did if it took every cent I had," said the old Iowan. "I tell you, it's the proudest moment of my life. I'm a-going to step up, shake his hand like this, and just say a few words: Good morning, Mr.

President, I've voted the straight republican ticket for the past forty years."

"He'll be glad to hear it," said the other old man. "What this country needs is a lot more good republicans. Reckon the trip from Iowa is costing you quite a penny tho, aint it?"

"Worth every cent. Worth every cent a man has got," twanged the Iowan shrilly.

As a matter of fact, the trip was taking every cent he had. He was too old to work, and his farm was not his, it was mortgaged to the hilt. His wife had died a few years ago; she had dropped like an overworked animal in the harness. His two sons had run away from the farm, because of the drudgery, and he never heard from them. He had run a slave farm on which he had been the principal slave. Now he was worked out, and old, and penniless, but glory he would shake the president's hand!

This would make up for everything: for the years of drudgery, ignorance, and isolation; for the miserly years, the mean, lean Yankee years, for the penny-squeezing years that had killed his wife and driven away his sons; and twisted and ruined his body. Yes, it would pay.

(This is the way Yankees think. They despise royalty and the effete European worshippers of King George of England, Kaiser Wilhelm, and Queen Marie of Roumania. But they would all go hungry, naked and cold to shake the president's hand. Yes, sir. Nothing concrete is gained; a man does not become wiser, nobler, or even richer by the act, but it satisfies something in the Yankee soul. The flunkies in it, perhaps. Or the romantic, or the damn fool. I can't figure it out. But I know the way to corrupt a staunch labor

leader is to permit him to shake the president's hand. The trick works equally well with the leaders of Negroes, oppressed bankrupt farmers, trust-flattened little business men, and the club ladies who politely agitate for the abolition of child labor and such measures. All of them would, and do, surrender the last shred of honor for the privilege of shaking the president's hand. Figure the reason out for yourself; I must confess myself unable to.)

THE train reached Washington. The old Iowa farmer was met by his congressman and taken to the White House line. There he found a thousand other Yankees waiting to shake the president's hand. This amazed him; he had dreamed, on his lonely farm, that he cherished a sacred and unique ambition.

After four hours and forty years of waiting, his turn in the line came at last. He was suddenly shoved from behind; he touched a cold, clammy hand; he saw a fixed presidential smile, and a blur of frock-coat. Suddenly he found himself in the corridor, confused among a thousand other confused Yankees. It had all taken a second, this consummation of a life-time of sacred yearning.

"I didn't even get a chance to tell him I'd voted straight republican for forty years," the old Iowan complained feebly, to another old Yankee as they passed out on the lawn, gently but firmly expelled by the fat secret service men.

THAT'S all there is to the story. Except that

I ought to add that the old farmer died six months later; nothing much the matter with him, the doctor said, but he seemed to have lost all his interest in life. Nothing more to live for.

might be frustrated entirely. . . . Hesitation was no longer possible." The Russian revolution had convinced Mannerheim "that where power has passed into the hands of the revolutionists, no further upheaval was possible. . . . Now the question was: victory or destruction."

So the Finnish civil war started. This is called by the whites "The War of Liberation," because it liberated the exploited classes of Finland for a time from the power of the workers and peasants. The white historians maintain, of course, that it was a liberation from Russia. But the simple fact that the Soviet government had already recognized the full independence of Finland and that the Russian military was withdrawing from Finland, illustrates the falsity of this statement. The peasants in the white guards were surprised when all of their prisoners were Finnish workers and their fellow-peasants and not Russians against whom they were supposed to be fighting. But by that time they were already under the iron discipline of the officers' machine and they had to obey orders.

The industrial south of Finland was organized as a Peoples' Republic and defended by Red guards of workers and small peasants, now organized into a Red army. On January 28 the Red torch in the tower of the Workers' Hall in Helsingfors called the Reds together. So the decision of the Red leadership came some days later than the decision of the whites. The many laxities in preparation have been mentioned above. Other defects and mistakes were in the main as follows:

1. No system of soviets was organized. That means that the great masses of the workers and peasants were not drawn into the state organizations. Already in 1917, representative bodies of workers had been organized in localities. They were a poor substitute for the Soviets, because they were established by only the organized workers (unions, workers' federations, sport organizations, etc.)

The district committees of the Social-Democratic Party and the unions were organized as district centers. The government, called "The Trustees (Commissars) of the People," were organized by the central committees of the party and the unions. A General Council of Workers consisting of representatives of the party, the unions, the Red guards, and the Helsingfors local centers was organized and functioned as a revolutionary parliament. Altho these organizations included the active part of the working people and were really mass organizations, the basis for a revolutionary power was too narrow. The non-partisan masses, which sympathized with the

Reds and helped them with all their means, did not feel the new power as entirely their own. This was a big mistake.

2. The masses of petty and middle peasants were neglected. The dissatisfied tenant farmers and even independent peasants registered in the Red army and fought bravely in south Finland. Also in the far north. But during the period of preparation the peasants of middle Finland were neglected. They were religious and patriotic and the Reds did not understand how to approach them. So they could be misled by the whites. There were plenty of signs of dissatisfaction with their conditions. The taxes were heavy, also the mortgages. Hunger for land was general. And there were huge areas of land owned by lumber companies which could have been confiscated, for the benefit of the small peasants. There was some understanding of this problem in the Social-Democratic Party but its revolutionary importance was not brot out and not developed into clear slogans, a general feature of the socialist parties, even the most radical, such as the Finnish Social-Democratic Party.

3. Lack of initiative. As told above, the Reds were late in all their preparations and actions. This had its basis in the fact that the Social-Democratic party was not conscious of the inevitability of the revolution and the civil war. It was forced on them. Already in November, 1917, the power in the whole country was in the hands of the Reds. But the party gave it up. At the end of January the party had to face a situation where the power in middle Finland was in the hands of the whites, who had used their time well. They recognized the necessity of fighting when the Red leaders still hoped the civil war could be avoided and the necessary reforms obtained in a parliamentary way. (The Finnish Social-democrats had almost half of the legislation in their hands and hoped for a coalition with left-wing peasants, but were unable to establish it.) So the lack of understanding and initiative on the military and political field proved fatal to the Reds.

4. The institution which was in Russia called the Extraordinary Commission (Tcheka) was not organized. There were of course some organs to watch for and fight the whites in Red Finland, but they were not centralized and did not have the proper political leadership. The result was a lack of consistency in their work. In many places they were too lenient towards the whites and in other places some cases of arbitrariness occurred. The revolutionary power must be firm but consistent. This can be obtained only under leadership of responsible, politically trained per-

sons. In Red Finland the whites appeared in establishing fortifications and partisan troops and in this way tied up the Red forces and delayed their sending troops to the north. And in Helsingfors, as they afterwards boasted, they succeeded in organizing conspirative troops and buying arms from the Russian officers and demoralized soldiers. The bourgeois women were especially used in transporting arms and supplies. Thus they abused the chivalry of the Reds towards the fair sex. The intelligence service of the whites was also comparatively well organized. At the beginning of the civil war they controlled a telegraph line running directly from Helsingfors to the "white" headquarters. When this was discovered they used the cable to Reval and sent the message thru Stockholm. Messengers from the white staff in Helsingfors went to the frontiers to the side of the whites, under several pretenses (girls who "wanted to visit their sick mothers," etc.) The naivete and leniency of the Reds were astounding. (Compare this with the alarming stories about the "cruelties" of the Reds.)

5. The main defect was of course the lack of a Communist party. The Social-democratic Party, which was forced by circumstances to take up the defense of the working class, was not prepared for the attack. The activity of the party during the revolution illustrates this also. The central committee did not function as the leading body in the fight. The party leaders were of course in the government, but they did not hold central committee meetings. And more than that: the central committee was changed, the leading comrades replaced by less capable comrades. There was no party discipline to speak of. The propaganda and agitation work was not systematized. The government depended wholly on the voluntary loyalty of individual comrades and the revolutionary inspiration of the masses. The strong backbone, which was felt in the Russian revolution, was lacking.

As the Finnish revolution as a whole was a costly experience of how a revolution should not be conducted, so it illustrates, in a negative way, how absolutely necessary it is to have a conscious revolutionary, a Communist Party in leadership. The nearly 15,000 murdered in the white terror, the 15,000 starved in the prison-camps of the whites, where 100,000 working men, women and children were tortured, was the price paid for these experiences. Not to speak of the international significance of Finland being white and not Red during the past eight years. The revolutionary workers of other countries ought to learn of this experience.

Women in the Workshop

By HELEN KAPLAN

I HAVE been unemployed for the last ten months. Going to A. C. W. employment office practically every day to ask for a job, I come in contact with thousands of workers.

When we come together we talk of everything under the sun. We joke, we laugh, we praise and we condemn. We get acquainted very fast. We do not wait for any introduction—we just begin to speak when we have anything to say.

A few days ago I came to the office. I asked the usual question of the man who gives out the jobs, and he gave me his usual answer, "nothing doing today." Then I went over to a group of workers who were standing talking. They were trying to put blame on women workers for some of the defects in our industry.

ONE worker said: "We men are going around idle while many of the women are working. In the old country in Poland the women didn't work in the shops. But as soon as they came to this country they get into the shops and factories and soon they will be even getting into the mines."

I told the worker that I would tell him why women work in the shops

today. I pointed out that the conditions under capitalism were responsible for the influx of women into places hitherto occupied by men. The wages of the male worker today is insufficient to support a family, with the result that women have to go to work also. The whole question is rooted in the conditions of the entire working class under capitalism.

Material conditions determine women's activities as well as men's. Capitalism's mode of production has drawn the woman into the industrial field. They immigrate to different countries because they can't find any work in their own countries.

Take, for instance, the pre-war period in Russia. Russia was an industrially underdeveloped country. The workers emigrated to countries where they could find work. Among the immigrants there was a great percentage of women.

NOW the question arises, what part are women playing in industry? And what effect do they have on the class struggle?

For centuries women were made to believe that they were inferior to men. When women began to enter industry, the exploiters made good use of this false tradition. With the

development of machinery, thousands of unskilled workers are taking the places of the skilled workers. The bosses do not care. If they can get a woman worker to work for less money they will surely employ her instead of a man. Take, for instance, the machine shops. They are employing girls for the punch-press. They pay them half the wages that they are paying men.

Now, dear brother, shouting that women are no good will get us no place.

THE women are part of the exploited class. We might as well start to do some work among them so they should emancipate themselves from this economic oppression as being an inferior sex, and raise the interest among the women. They shall participate in the struggle for the working class as equals to men. In unions, where women are getting less pay for the same work that men are doing we shall help them to put up demands, "equal pay for equal work." Where women are not organized into unions we must see to it that they are organized.

All the capitalist countries are trying to make the workers believe that they have such a thing as democracy

for women in industry. They are trying to say that they are given more protection. This is all camouflage. I know of cases in the shops where I worked that women were taken direct from the shops to the hospital to give birth to children. The capitalists have no provisions for mothers with small infants.

There are families where mothers have no rest after childbirth; they have to go right back to the factory. We have to point out to the women workers that such conditions must be improved. Go to the packing houses and you will see the conditions of the women workers.

THERE is only one country that has raised the level of the women workers, and that is Soviet Russia. They have in Russia special provisions for the mothers in the different industries. The women are given an opportunity to participate in all the activities of the class struggle. The women have shown themselves just as capable as the men in their undertaking. We men and women had better stop our guerrilla warfare, and make a common fight to emancipate ourselves from our common enemy, the capitalist.

The Women on the Farm

By ALFRED KNUTSON.

THE farm women, especially the wives and daughters of the farm workers, tenants, and mortgaged farmers, do more useful labor for less thanks and reward than any other class of workers in this country.

From early in the morning till late at night the farmer's wife is on her feet, preparing the food for the family, taking care of the children, milking the cows, feeding the chickens and turkeys, and not infrequently we find her driving across the field sitting on a wobbly plow and loading hay on a hot summer's day. She rises earlier than anybody else on the farmstead and is the last one to go to bed. She is busy all day long, working patiently without very much thought of what she is going to get for her labor. She and her husband are partners in the disagreeable task of slaving for the bankers and food gamblers—their capitalist exploiters.

If any person on earth has problems facing her it is the woman on the farm. To be sure there are some farm women who get along quite well but these constitute only a small minority. The vast masses of farm women, along with their husbands, sons and daughters, are eking out a meager existence from year to year with the situation on the farm becoming steadily worse. There is no hope for them under the capitalist system.

MODERN conveniences, such as sewer systems, city water, electric lights, steam heat, bath, etc., the poor wife of a struggling farmer knows nothing about. She should, of course, have access to these conveniences in order to lighten her burdens as well as to increase her health, happiness, and general wellbeing. By her labor she is entitled to it all.

Instead she is compelled to live in houses that are small and without any improvements worth mentioning. Water and fuel must be brought into the house from the outside during the cold winter months, the old kerosene lamps must still be used to light the dingy rooms, impure air due to gases emitted by the kitchen and heating stoves must be constantly inhaled, no bath and no decent toilet facilities are available for this tireless working woman.

THERE are no luxuries in the home of the poor farm woman. The stories we read in the capitalist press about "farmers generally" installing "most" of the modern conveniences into their homes are not true and are certainly not borne out by the facts. They should be there, of course, and would be there too if the capitalist system gave way to a workers' system. The poor farm woman has nothing

to lose and everything to gain thru the destruction of capitalism. Her problems are bound up with the problems of her sisters working in the factories in the big cities; and together they must solve these problems.

There is very little variety of either food or clothing in the homes of farm women generally. They have to live simply because they cannot afford to buy the things they should have and really need. Eggs, pork, and potatoes make up the principal food and in many of the farm communities throughout the country the farmer's family oftentimes cannot even eat as much as they should of this kind of food, for the reason that these farm products must be sold to buy clothing, to pay the taxes and interest. Debts—debts—debts—staring in the face all the time!

CLOTHING is an important item in the budget of the farmer's wife; but how can she get what she needs of this? One farm woman, testifying before a government commission in Texas, made the statement that she hadn't had a new hat for fourteen years! The women who work in the factories in the big cities make lots of clothing but the women on the land are unable to buy it. Clothing, you know, like everything else, is made for profit and not for use. The capitalist who owns and operates the clothing factory does not think of the needs of the poor women on the farm.

THE farm woman has few opportunities for recreation and her social activities are much restricted. Now and then there is a social gathering in the farm community to break the monotony of endless toil, but such gatherings are poor and infrequent. Also travel, sightseeing, educational facilities are not for her. She must be content to stay on the old farmstead and work. She does not mind working, of course, but she would very much like to get a good deal more out of what she produces, enjoy a modern house, have better food and clothing, and secure greater opportunities of recreation and education. She has fully learned of these modern conveniences thru the important work she performs for society.

SOME day—let us hope the time is not far off—the woman on the farm will wake up and realize that it is the capitalists and their system that make her slave the way she is doing now. She will join hands with the working men and women in the big cities and organize to do away with capitalism which now exploits both. The farmer must take the lead in this work and aid and guide the latter.

Working Women and Lenin

"With sobs and lamentation we lowered our banners."

By N. KAPLETSEVA

ONE cannot describe in words the great sorrow in the heart of every conscious working woman since the death of Lenin.

Two difficult years which seem as soon as centuries and as short as flashes have gone by since January 21st, 1924. For two years the working class and toiling peasantry have been building up their state without their leader, their guide, without this thinker and organizer of genius. They are building up collectively in place of their party leader.

It is a difficult and stupendous task, but the teachings of our great leader show us the way and light up our path.

THE death of Comrade Lenin has been a great sorrow in the hearts of many millions of our toiling women, and January 21 will be imprinted forever on the memory of every woman thinker and peasant.

How I was thunderstruck at this news. I was no longer able to think. The words reeled in my head: "Lenin is dead."

"And I could not understand them," writes a working woman from the Ukhovskaya factory. It was my husband who told me that Vladimir Ilyich was dead. I stood there with open mouth, wanting to say something, but my tongue would not move and my brain burned as if it were on fire.

"What do you mean, 'Lenin is dead'?" Who could replace him?"

"I remember how this went to my heart and how I burst into tears," writes the working woman Epifanova from Telkov in the Ivanovo-Vosnesensk Province.

"A thunderbolt could not have stupefied me more than this news of Lenin's death," said Anurova.

The first minutes were minutes of fright, terror and panic, but another question immediately faced every working woman—Lenin is dead, but his work lives. The Party he founded is living and the working class and toiling peasantry which Ilyich organized around the Party is still living.

Help the orphaned party to get to work. In such times there is no place for tears—this burst forth from the collective hearts of the workers.

"I immediately realized the importance of this moment and dried my tears, but it was just as if a stone had fallen upon my heart," writes the working woman Semenova in her letters.

THE Moscow men and women workers in the days of the sharp January frosts marched uninterruptedly day and night to bid farewell to their

leader, teacher and friend. They came in hundreds from the provinces.

"I remember how I wanted to look at him, and how I could see nothing for my tears. I wiped them away with my sleeve, but once more they hid from me the face of our leader, teacher, comrade and friend.

"I and all working women to whom Ilyich is dear must follow his teachings and be Leninists—these are the thoughts that are burning in our brains, writes a working woman from the Uritsky factory.

And when the walls of the Mausoleum had hidden the body of Vladimir Ilyich, when the last salvos had died down, when the banners were lowered to the ground, then the working women poured into the still iron-firm Leninist Party in scores, hundreds, thousands and tens of thousands.

And then two years of persistent work in the ranks of the Party and together with the Party, under Lenin's watchwords—work at restoring industry, at strengthening the alliance of the working class and the peasantry.

FROM the first days after Lenin's death the working women commenced sending their collections, letters, notes and poems to the newspapers and journals.

And not only at that time but even up to the present time they are still sending in material uninterruptedly. In this they bemoan the tragic loss, and allude to the colossal work of Vladimir Ilyich in forming the Party and organizing the working masses—and they swear they will be true to his teachings.

And it is not only those who have written and who know how to write who are writing these things, but also those who but a few years back have never held a pen in their hands. Both the old and the very young write in their ungrammatical and crooked hand from all parts of the Soviet Union. "It is the hands of hundreds and thousands of working women who are writing, but their thoughts are all one.

TOGETHER with the Party we will bring Lenin's work to its conclusion. We will carry forward his teachings, and if not we, then our children, our grand children and great grand children will see the dawn of Socialism thruout the world.

"And not only the working women, but the housewives, also, are entering the Leninist Party and bidding others to do likewise"—that is what the housewife Demanin writes.

Working women, and wives of working men, Lenin suffered persecution, shame, prison and exile for our freedom and now that he is no longer with us let us stand beneath the Red banner of the Leninist Party and help it to finish the work of constructing socialism that Lenin commenced.

Our banner is Lenin and our weapon is Leninism.